The SS Man and the Question of Blood

(Biological Foundations and Their Practical Application for the Preservation and Proliferation of Nordic Blood)

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Summary of Our Demands

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“I do not measure the success of our work by the length of our roads; I do not measure it by our new factories, nor by the new bridges we build, nor by the divisions we establish - rather, at the forefront of the assessment of the success of this work stands the German child, stands German youth; if they thrive, then I know that my people will not perish, and that our work will not have been in vain.”

- Adolf Hitler at the 1930 Party Congress of Honor

If we take a broad look at the military achievements that the German soldier—backed by the united front of the homeland—has accomplished since the outbreak of the current, decisive struggle, we are faced with an unprecedented string of successes.
We know the bare facts and are amazed - but only future generations, however, will be able to fully grasp and assess this era of Germany's greatest triumph:

In eighteen days, German soldiers overran the Polish armies and utterly crushed them; centuries from now, the praises of the Narvik fighters will still be sung; in a few days, the armies of Holland and Belgium were destroyed, and France—until then Europe's most powerful and largest military state—was forced to lay down its arms after thirty-four days of German attack; in just a few weeks, the countries of Southeast Europe, dragged into the war by England, were subdued - the fate of the last and strongest adversaries, too, is already sealed and irreversible.
Is it merely German technology that won these victories? No!
The Führer and the leadership, our officers, and our non-commissioned officers and men—they all played a decisive role in this success.
We must look much deeper to properly grasp and understand the foundations of our successes - the roots lie in the value of our blood and in the observance of the laws of life, and to become acquainted with these in broad strokes and to draw the necessary conclusions from them is the purpose of this work.

Of all living beings, man, starting from humble beginnings, has reached the highest stage of development; however, his special position in no way exempts him from observing the overarching laws of life.
The laws of nature operate according to an immutable, unalterable will; there is therefore a necessity to acknowledge these laws. Compliance with them must be regarded as a prerequisite for the preservation and further development of life - like all other living beings (including plants and animals), man is subject to the necessity of engaging with his environment.
Disregard for the laws of nature leads to decay, degeneration, and ultimately, to ruin - National Socialism aims to restore a natural order of life, and has granted the validity of the laws of nature the necessary recognition of the state in the service of humanity.

I. The Laws of Life

"By trying to rebel against the iron logic of nature, man comes into conflict with the very principles to which he himself owes his existence as a human being."

- Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*

The human mind has succeeded in gaining insight into many laws of nature.

The Law of Struggle - Evolution

We derive most of our knowledge about the evolution of life on Earth from sedimentary deposits and fossils. We find them in the accessible layers of our Earth's crust - time and again, research reveals that the oldest layers of the Earth's crust contain very simple, primitive forms; in later strata, we find more highly developed organisms, and finally, in the youngest layers, the most highly developed organisms. Evolution means change, growth, reproduction, expansion, etc; every evolutionary process requires immense spans of time, and it knows no standstill. The life of the individual being is completely subsumed within the evolutionary course of the species, and we cannot expect to witness this evolution within our own brief existence. Every developmental process reaches a certain stage or level; this does not mean the process is complete, but rather that it continues ceaselessly.
How does nature intervene to guide these processes? If we walk through the world with open eyes, we see that a fierce struggle prevails everywhere - a struggle for existence: struggle is a fundamental law of nature.

Everything must be fought for: food, soil, etc; while one plant seeks to displace another from the same habitat, one animal fights against another animal.
The deeper meaning of this eternal, seemingly destructive struggle is this: everything weak and inferior is destroyed, and only the strong and vigorous reproduce; the goal is thus upward selection, or the preservation of the best.
We need only correctly recognize these natural processes and act accordingly - what our ancestors instinctively grasped correctly—because they were far more attuned to nature—must once again become our common heritage.
It is not the individual that matters, but the promotion and preservation of the species - in National Socialist terms, this means: "The common good before self-interest", or, "The individual is nothing; the people, the race, are everything."

Every people needs space to live, and time and again, the struggle for living space will take place in world history - **only a growing, healthy people have the moral right to expand their living space and, if necessary, to fight for it.**

The Law of Fertility

Animals and plants produce far more offspring than is necessary for the preservation of their species - here are a few examples:

The seed pod of our poppy contains around 4,000 seeds; if all these seeds were to develop and produce new seed pods, there would be 256,000,000,000,000 poppy plants after five years, and by the sixth year, the entire surface of the Earth would no longer be sufficient to accommodate all these plants.
A single female cod contains three to four million eggs; after just a few generations, if all the offspring were to emerge, they would fill every body of water on Earth - such examples can be multiplied at will.

The immense fertility we encounter time and again in nature is subject to the necessary limitation through the destruction of a large number of individual beings; the prospects for survival are not the same for all living beings.
Fertility, however, is a prerequisite for ensuring that a sufficient number of living beings are preserved to prevent the species from becoming extinct - without fertility, there is no further development.

Birth rates will also determine our future; **the number of cradles must be far greater than the number of coffins** - only then will we be able to successfully resist all encroaching dangers and put into practice the rights that are due to us by virtue of our leading position in Europe.

The Law of Natural Selection

Under natural conditions, natural selection operates in a completely different way than in a cultivated environment; this is because the mechanisms through which natural selection takes place in nature are of a different nature than the processes involved in selection in a cultivated environment - we distinguish between:

1. Natural selection
2. Artificial selection

In nature, selection is driven by the struggle for existence. Hereditary changes are rare in “wild” forms; variations that are not characteristic of the species and do not contribute to its continued survival are immediately eliminated because they no longer meet the conditions for existence.
An example: in a poppy field, early-maturing varieties suddenly appear - what happens? Long before maturity, the seed pods burst open; the seeds then fall to the ground and are destroyed during the next cultivation.
Or: suddenly, white-haired forms—so-called albinos—appear among the hares; they stand out conspicuously from their surroundings, and they are thus the first of their kind to become visible to the enemy, leading them to fall victim to it.

Natural selection virtually eliminates any deterioration of the genetic material; meanwhile, in captivity and under human protection, defective organisms are preserved: the breeder thinks only of beneficial changes without regard for the preservation of the breed; the goal of artificial selection does not always coincide with that of natural selection, which seeks solely to ensure the survival of the species.
Humans have succeeded in breeding a large number of animal and plant breeds that meet their requirements, yet if such breeds are left to nature, they perish in a short time - thus, seedless fruit varieties can only be preserved through grafting or cuttings, and as a result of their increased weight, our chicken and goose breeds have greatly lost the ability to fly, which is essential under natural conditions.

We must never apply the term “the struggle for existence” to economic life, for example - we understand it to be a purely biological fact.

Artificial, often unnatural selection takes place on a large scale in every civilized society - the mentally deficient, criminals and the sick are frequently spared from extinction, and thus, the inferior genetic material is not only preserved, but also passed on to future generations; medical advances, in particular, prevent the kind of natural selection that once applied to humans.
Among nature-loving people of simple customs—as we must imagine our ancestors—the same selective forces operated as in the animal kingdom; this selection process led to the higher development of humanity, but cultural advancement, and especially civilization, caused the laws of nature to fall into oblivion.
Humanity may be able to postpone their effects, but never abolish them - just as numerous species of animals and plants have been wiped out in the course of Earth’s history, so too have entire peoples been destroyed because they violated the laws of nature.
In the following, we will outline the means and methods that have already been consistently implemented in the National Socialist state to transform the decline of our people, which has already begun, back into an ascent.

Adaptation — The Limits of Environmental Influences

The environment imposes certain demands on every individual; those who cannot meet these demands or do not know how to cope with them are eliminated, or must seek out a more suitable environment.

The environment plays a direct role in the process of natural selection, but this process does not always lead toward perfection - we know of examples to the contrary:
The giant deer that once lived in our region developed increasingly expansive antlers over the course of many generations, with the tips of the antlers eventually ending up several meters apart. This development proved fatal to the species; the animals could no longer hide in the protective forest, as their antlers got caught between the trees, while in open terrain, they fell prey to their enemies more easily - as a result, they became extinct.

External influences have a modifying effect on the appearance of plants, animals, and humans: as a high-mountain plant, the edelweiss is very well adapted to its habitat; often anchored only in rock crevices, it manages to survive.
The hairy, narrow leaves make do with the small amounts of water available, while flowering and fruit formation are adapted to the short period of fine weather; if seeds of the mountain form are transplanted into the valley, the edelweiss grows differently under the changed conditions - the hairiness diminishes, the leaves become wider, and the entire plant grows taller. However, seeds of this lowland form resume their alpine appearance when returned to the mountains.
An example from the animal kingdom: if two pigs from the same litter are raised under different nutritional conditions, the differences become apparent in a short time; the well-fed animal will very soon surpass the poorly fed one in size and weight. When such differently appearing animals are used for further breeding, they produce offspring that show no significant differences under normal conditions.

The same principles apply to humans as well, both physically and mentally: through athletic activity, certain organs can be developed beyond the average, showing that through practice, one can acquire skills, and through diligence, corresponding knowledge. However, the predispositions must always be present; the environment exerts a selective influence.

The environment fosters or inhibits - it does not, however, alter genetic predispositions.

II. People and Race

"Anything in this world that isn't of good stock is chaff."

- **Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf***

What Is A People?

Every people constitutes a community that is visible to the outside world; shared blood, shared soil, shared language, customs, culture and history form an inseparable bond.
"The people are the stream of blood that flows from eternity and leads into eternity" - the current generation is merely a link in the chain that begins with the earliest ancestors and strides into the future with the generations that follow.
Together, they all form the national community - the existence of the individual is meaningful only when it is intimately connected to the whole of the people; the living blood carriers of this community bear the responsibility for shaping future generations.

What Is Race?

Every people has their own national character, and the roots of this national character are anchored in the racial composition of the people - **a people is both a community of descent and a community of destiny.**

The vast number of living beings reveals groups that are more or less similar and exhibit corresponding physical characteristics; they thus possess the same nature - we call such groups of living beings "species."
Each of us knows that the terms "dogs" or "cats" refer to a specific animal species, which we classify based on shared physical characteristics and similar traits; this similarity applies to many, but not all, characteristics within a species, and therefore, a further subdivision of species is necessary: into subspecies or breeds; we easily distinguish between individual dog breeds and know that, apart from differences in physical characteristics—such as dachshunds and St. Bernards, German shepherds and hunting dogs—they possess certain breed-specific traits and are precisely for this reason used by humans for specific tasks.
The human race living today constitutes a "species" because humans are fertile among themselves - upon observing and comparing a white person, a black person or a Mongolian, it will immediately become clear to us that it is not sufficient to speak of the species of "human" in the abstract, but that, for an accurate assessment, a subdivision into human races must be made.

We can distinguish the individual races by the differences they possess in terms of physique and character; each race possesses certain characteristics and traits that are unique to it, and these racial traits are passed down to the offspring.
Each race has a specific, shared genetic makeup, and as long as a race remains pure, this genetic makeup is passed down from one generation to the next.

Contact with foreign races leads to interbreeding, which always has detrimental consequences - therefore, it is necessary to raise racial awareness among people of the same race and to correctly recognize the dangers of racial interbreeding.

A race is thus a group of living beings characterized by the shared possession of certain hereditary traits; it always produces only its own kind.
Every nation has developed into a unified entity from specific races, and the predominant race determines the national character; as genetic material, it is permanently embedded within it - for the German people, the dominant Nordic race imparts its distinctive character.

The Significance of Races

Race is based on a shared genetic heritage; this determines a race's unique physical and mental capabilities - there are races capable of creating advanced civilizations, and others that will never rise to greatness on their own; there are races with a heroic spirit and others that lack the will to fight.
Cultural achievements are exclusively the creations of superior races; people of the same race are united by a common bloodline.
The advancement of humanity depends on—or ceases with—the preservation of the purity and strength of the races capable of creating culture; every racial mixture represents a diminution of the value of the superior race.

The Origins of the Races

The major races developed over long periods of time in isolated regions, with vast natural barriers creating a series of settlement areas.
Originally, due to the small number of our ancestors, the shared environment and its influences, the people of the same settlement area were very similar in every respect.
Races are the result of a process of development; this process spans immense periods of time and, as long as a race exists, is in a state of constant flux, and is subject to the laws of nature - we must not, however, expect to see the progress of this development become visible to us within the short span of a few generations.

The Origins and History of the Nordic Race

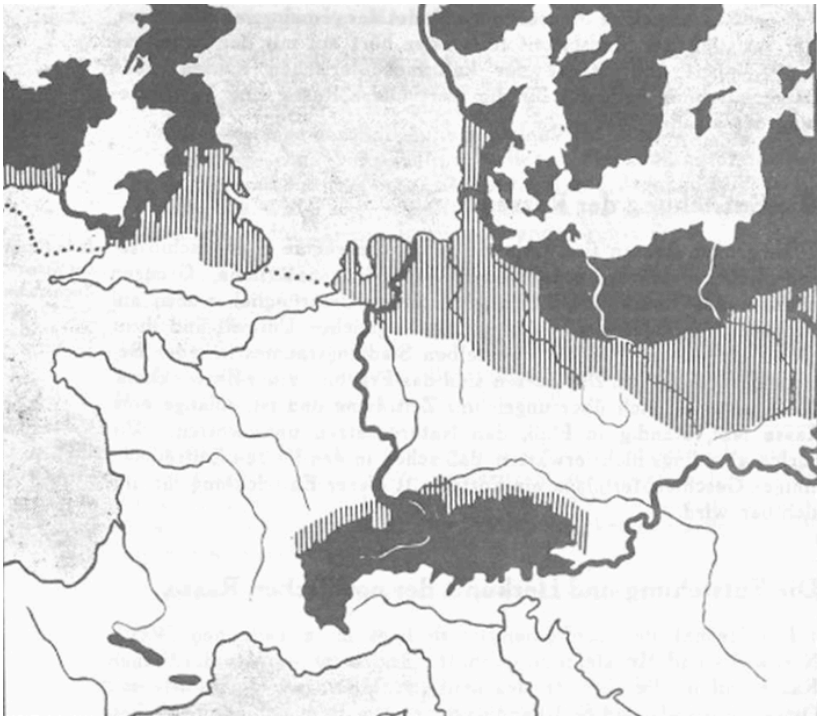


Fig. 1. The greatest and last glaciation of Europe

= Greatest glaciation

= Last glaciation

As a result of a massive climate shift, a severe glaciation occurred in Europe - from Scandinavia, immense ice masses advanced across the North Sea and the Baltic Sea; all life was either buried under an ice sheet up to a thousand meters thick, or was forced to retreat to the areas that remained ice-free.

The main center of glaciation was the Alps, and from there, large glacial streams extended far into the surrounding areas; the Salzach and Inn glaciers reached as far as Braunau, and the Isar glacier nearly as far as Munich.

Even today, we can see evidence of this former glaciation in northern Germany in the form of erratic boulders—massive stone blocks that were carried by the glaciers from Scandinavia.

Several climatic fluctuations repeatedly pushed the glaciers back and allowed them to advance again (interglacial periods) - only after the cold period had finally subsided did the northern region become available for permanent settlement by plants, animals, and humans.

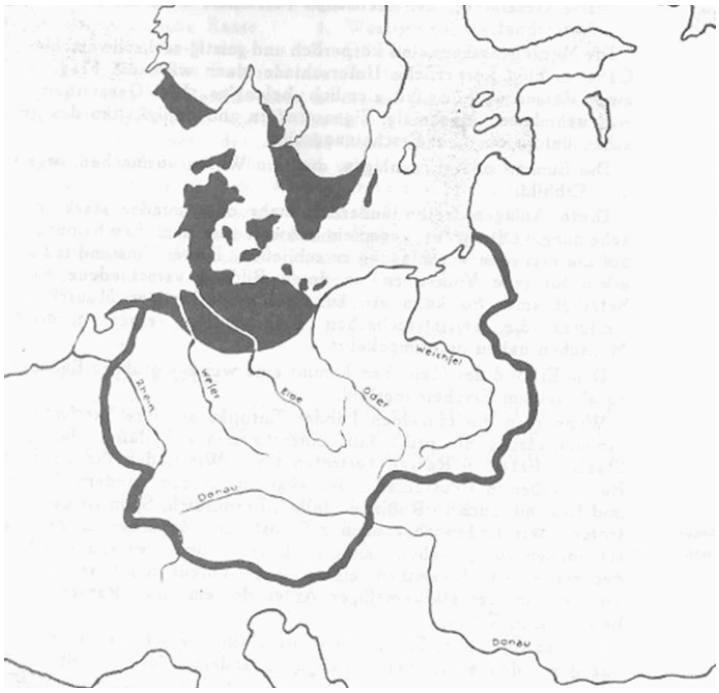


Fig. 2. The core region of the Nordic race

The homeland of the Nordic race lies in the glacial regions of western, northwestern and central Europe (Fig. 1); the core area of the Nordic race encompasses the regions of present-day Thuringia, the North Sea and Baltic Sea coasts, Jutland, and southern Scandinavia.
The development of Nordic characteristics represents a process of natural selection shaped by the Nordic climate - the Nordic race is the result of breeding and selection shaped by its environment.
The sun-deprived, cool, and damp climate contributed to the formation of the Nordic people; in this region, dark-skinned individuals were weeded out, while the lighter forms were preserved (Fig. 2).

Early on, the Nordic people were settled farmers; they invented the plow, which was later adopted by other peoples, cultivated grain, and raised domesticated animals.
The initially tremendous population growth of this Nordic humanity led to a new, necessary expansion into new territories, and caused wave after wave to flow into neighboring regions, into Europe and into vast parts of Asia; the indigenous populations in each region were, albeit often only temporarily, imprinted with the stamp of Nordic culture.

It is not the case that “Light came from the East,” as science once claimed - it is instead true that “Strength comes from the North!”

Racial Characteristics

We refer to the physical, mental, and emotional traits that are inherited as racial characteristics - the most important physical breed characteristics:

Body type—Proportions of the limbs—Skull shape (long, medium, short skull)—Face shape (narrow, broad face)—Jaw position—Shape of the nose—Color of the eyes, skin, and hair.

Mental and emotional racial characteristics:

Deeds and achievements are a visible expression of mental and emotional disposition, while movement and gestures are the forms through which the individual's experience is conveyed to us - the totality of emotional characteristics is referred to as the racial soul.
Human races differ physically and mentally-spiritually; if there were only physical differences, the question of racial affiliation would be quite irrelevant - the totality of perceptible characteristics, traits, and abilities of a person provides us with his or her appearance, and the sum of all hereditary factors that constitute his or her nature results in his or her genetic makeup.
These traits manifest themselves externally to a greater or lesser degree; it is often extremely difficult to infer spiritual disposition from outward appearance, and this is particularly true of those peoples whose formation involves different races - thus, a person who appears physically different may well possess the mental and spiritual qualities of a Nordic person, and vice versa; a person's genetic makeup is far more significant than their outward appearance.

When examining the individual countries of Europe for their racial composition, one first notices that the same races are represented in almost all nations - we find the Nordic race represented not only in Germany, the Scandinavian countries, England and Holland, but also in Russia, Italy, France, Spain, etc. However, we also find, for example, Eastern peoples in the various European countries - ultimately, this is not what matters in the overall racial assessment of a people, but rather, it is a matter of the relative proportion of the individual races within the people in question.
And one thing is certain: purely in terms of numbers, the Reich is far ahead of all other peoples with regard to the Nordic proportion; by natural right, Germany can claim leadership over the peoples of Nordic-Germanic origin.

Races of the German People

Despite the often extensive intermingling and mixing of races within the individual regions of the Reich, we find certain races more distinctly represented in various parts of Germany: there are regions where tall statures, narrow faces and light hair, eye, and skin colors predominate, while in other areas, stocky, round-headed people with broad faces, brown eyes, brown to black hair and dark skin prevail; in yet other regions of the Reich, however, we find tall, short-headed people with narrow faces, large noses, brown eyes and black hair; in a particular region, the following characteristics may predominate: medium height, stocky build, short head, broad face with prominent cheekbones, blond hair, and light-colored eyes.

The following races are predominantly represented among the German people:

1. Nordic race
2. Fälische race
3. Dinaric race
4. Western race

5. Eastern Baltic race
6. Eastern race

However, the Nordic race is represented to a greater or lesser extent throughout the entire Reich.
Many people in our nation cannot be completely classified as belonging to one race or another; in every nation, alongside representatives who have retained their pure form, the individual races are found in more or less mixed forms.
In the German people, the Nordic genetic heritage predominates; the Nordic race is not only the dominant race, but is also present to a greater or lesser extent in almost all Germans; it is at the same time the indissoluble bond that, alongside our shared homeland, binds our entire people together for better or for worse - **"Blood and soil" are not empty concepts, but our destiny.**

The Nordic Race

The main area of distribution of the Nordic race lies around the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, northern Germany, Denmark, Scandinavia, England and the Netherlands; to the south, the Nordic race has penetrated deep into Central Europe.

Nordic blood accounts for approximately 50% of the genetic makeup of the German people - **genealogy teaches us that every German carries Nordic blood within them.**
The German people are, in the truest sense of the word, a blood community; history, based on racial science, has long proven that the Nordic race accounts for a much greater proportion of outstanding individuals than other races.
The Nordic race is the bearer of the German people's great talents; great achievements in all fields have made them the leading race of humanity.
There is no other human race that has produced so many outstanding intellectual leaders, military commanders, and statesmen; even foreign racial researchers have had to admit that the significance of peoples depends on the proportion of Nordic blood (Fig. 3).
With bold initiative, the Nordic people conquered vast territories, founded states, and created cultures - as early as the year 1000, Vikings landed in America; the exploration of entire continents was guided by the Nordic spirit.

One of the most striking characteristics of the Nordic race is self-control; Nordic boldness is the foundation of military achievements.
Conscientiousness and willpower, coupled with reliability, greatly strengthen the drive for independence, though they diminish empathy.
Artistic talent is particularly pronounced in the field of "visual design."
The Nordic person has a great fondness for sports and competition; he is, where it counts, ready to take risks, and therefore, he is also more frequently found than others in precisely those professions associated with danger - the Nordic person is the high-achiever.
It is our most sacred duty to promote the Nordic race within our people; intermingling with unrelated races (races of a different kind) must be avoided under all circumstances.
The race, its preservation, and its strengthening are a central issue of our lives and the foundation of our worldview.

The Expansion of the Nordic Indo-Europeans Around 3000–1800 BCE

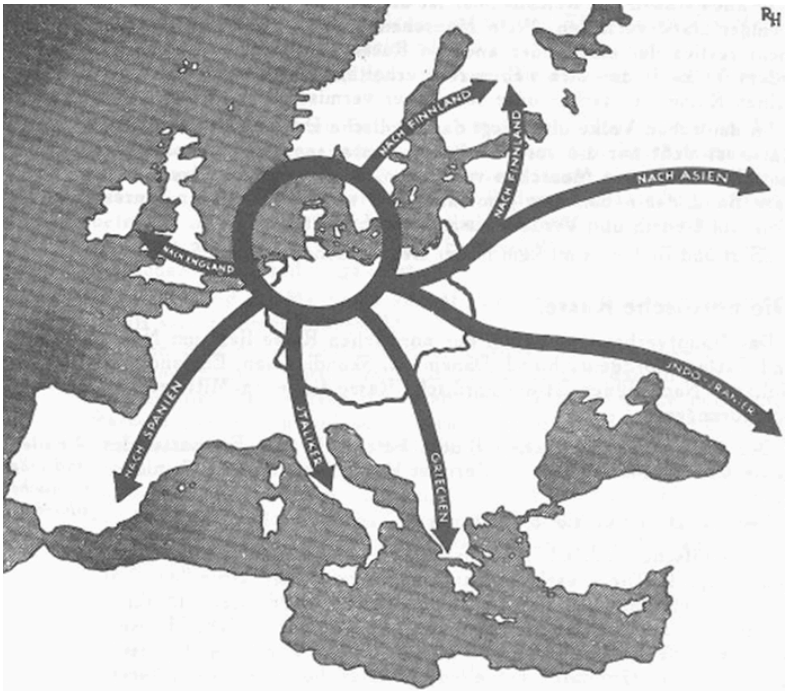


Fig. 3. The Nordic Man as the Creator of the Highest Culture

As early as the third millennium BCE, Nordic peoples established the Aryan culture of India and laid the foundation for the rise of Persia; Nordic blood also shaped the cultures of Greece and the Roman Empire.

Race and Culture

The Führer states in *Mein Kampf*:

"Everything we admire on this earth today—science and art, technology and inventions—is the creative product of a few peoples and perhaps, originally, of a single race."

The advanced civilizations of the Indians, Persians, Greeks and Romans, all created by the Indo-Europeans, unmistakably reveal the Nordic creative spirit, and with the decline of the Nordic ruling class, they too have vanished - even today we feel a kinship with these cultures, which share the same racial origins.

Nor are we so presumptuous as to claim, for example, that all cultures, even in earlier times, can be attributed solely to the Nordic race - while peoples of other racial compositions have likewise created cultures, we feel quite differently when we try to empathize with the cultures of ancient China, Babylon, or the ancient Indian cultures of the Aztecs (in present-day Mexico) and the Incas (in present-day Peru); these, too, were high cultures, yet we feel an undeniable sense of alienation toward them.

The reason for this lies in the creators of these cultures themselves; they are not kindred to us in essence, but of a different race; a different spirit speaks through them - never have these differently constituted cultures reached a similar height as those shaped by the Nordic spirit.

Today's civilization has emerged under the leadership of people of the Nordic race; this applies, for example, to modern Turkey, the rise of America, and the ascent in the Far East.
At the points of intermingling with closely related races, the influence of the Nordic race has had an immensely stimulating effect, and has given rise to cultural masterpieces.
The dominant position of the Nordic race is undisputed; those who cannot or will not accept these facts, established by nature itself, will be mercilessly left behind by further development.

III. On Heredity

"The stronger must rule and must not merge with the weaker, thereby sacrificing their own greatness."

- Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*

Every glance at the natural world shows us that descendants resemble their ancestors.
From the seed of a beech tree grows another beech tree; the offspring of a falcon are again falcons; blacks beget blacks, and whites always beget whites - even in a small child, family members notice that the nose, for example, was "inherited" from the father, and the eyes from the mother; later, other traits are added, such as diligence, talent, and susceptibility to certain diseases.
The fact that heredity occurs is an age-old insight of humankind; breeders have always counted on the transmission of certain traits and characteristics and have excluded animals or plants with undesirable traits from further breeding, yet the fact that these are processes governed by laws has only been known and proven for a few decades.
Today we know: **like everything that happens in nature, heredity is also subject to immutable laws.**

The laws of heredity, like all other laws of life, apply equally to plants, animals, and humans; in offspring, either the traits of both parents are recognizable, or a trait of the father or mother predominates.
Sometimes a trait can be traced through many generations, or it skips entire generations only to suddenly reappear later - for example, the typically shaped lower lip of the Habsburgs.
Heredity is thus the transmission of traits and characteristics from parents to offspring.

Not only physical characteristics are inherited, but also mental and emotional ones. Humans possess two predispositions for every characteristic; the child receives these predispositions in equal parts from both parents.
Animal and plant breeding demonstrate the effectiveness of these predispositions, and these can be either equal or unequal in strength. It often happens that one predisposition is stronger than the other; the stronger predisposition masks the weaker one, that is, in this case, the weaker predisposition is present, but does not become visible or come to the fore - the stronger trait is dominant; the weaker one is masked. A living being that carries both of these traits within itself shows no outward sign whatsoever that it also possesses the weaker trait; only the dominant trait comes to the fore and becomes visible to us.

Only when the same genetic traits from both parents combine do the offspring become purebred; if, however, the traits are different, the result of their combination is a mixed-breed or hybrid.
A mixed-breed may resemble a purebred in appearance due to possessing dominant traits - however, **what appears outwardly healthy may harbor hidden genetic traits that lead to disease.** One cannot tell by looking at a person what traits they possess; any purely external assessment is not conclusive.
Two different breeds differ in a large number of genetic traits; when they are mixed (crossbred), the traits are randomly combined, resulting in a great diversity in the offspring regarding their genetic makeup.
The laws of heredity are mathematically precise; today, they form the foundation of our understanding of the formation and progression of generations.

Normal and pathological traits are passed on to the offspring with equal frequency; this explains the immense importance of understanding genetic traits and gives rise to the obligation to intervene and contribute to the formation of the coming generation, either by preventing or promoting certain traits.
With fertilization—that is, through the fusion of the sperm and egg cells—the genetic makeup of a human being is definitively determined; the subsequent development of the embryo into a human being in the womb has no bearing on the genetic makeup - **at conception, the nature and value of the human being for his people and his race are already determined.**
While upbringing and environment may later develop and foster certain predispositions, the core of one's nature remains unchangeable - **the responsibility for the coming generation lies with us.**
Crucial to the further development of our people is not merely the answer to the question, "Who inherits?", but especially, "What is inherited?"

Change In Inheritance

In addition to the iron laws of heredity, nature teaches us about the possibility of new, divergent norms emerging.
Science has so far been unable to provide satisfactory explanations for this - from time to time, a new form that is heritable suddenly appears in plants and animals. Favorable and unfavorable traits occur with equal frequency and at random; however, the unfavorable forms sooner or later perish in the struggle for existence, and are weeded out.

An example of the emergence of a favorable genetic change: shorebirds in which genetic changes result in webbed feet become typical waterfowl over time; the new, favorable trait supports them in the struggle for existence, especially for foraging, since they no longer have only the shoreline at their disposal; they have an advantage over those species that have not transitioned to an aquatic lifestyle.
Another example: from many small islands in the Pacific Ocean, winged insects, which offered the wind a good surface area to catch, were carried out to sea and perished, while wingless forms resulting from genetic change were able to survive - these hereditary changes are called mutations.

The mutations observed in humans to date are predominantly unfavorable, though almost always, they are malformations that appear suddenly and are then found to be hereditary; every newly occurring mutation requires a prior alteration of the genetic material.
We already know of a number of toxins that have a harmful effect on the germ glands and even cause pathological changes in them; we call the effect of such toxins on the germ cells or the developing embryo germ damage, although whether such toxins alter the genetic material itself, that is, causing a genetic mutation, remains unclear.

The effects of alcohol and nicotine on offspring are alarming - just look at the children of drinkers, and you will be shocked; how often are they afflicted with defects and diseases of both a physical and mental nature; the mortality rate among children of alcoholics is incredibly high (Fig. 4).
G. von Bunge's studies on the influence of alcohol on children yielded the following figures:

The father's alcohol consumption was	Per 100 fathers: Children with tuberculosis	Mentally ill children
not habitual	6,4	4,3
habitual	17,1	11,1
drinkers	24,2	22,2

We must not forget that a person prone to alcoholism already possesses inferior genetic predispositions (Fig. 5).

Likewise, the suffering among the offspring of those with venereal diseases is very great, and among the best-known diseases of this kind is syphilis.

The belief that this scourge of humanity is inherited is false; there is only congenital syphilis, i.e., this disease is transmitted to the child in the womb; one-third of the children of syphilitic parents die already in the womb, one-quarter during the first six weeks, while the remaining offspring are afflicted with severe deformities and diseases throughout their lives - a common consequence in children of affected parents is congenital deaf-mutism. (Fig. 6).

The risk of an unfavorable genetic mutation in humans is further exacerbated by the fact that such mutations are usually inherited in a recessive manner, as in they only manifest themselves after many generations.

Hemophilia provides an example of this; it occurs only in males, and even a minor injury (such as tooth extraction) leads to prolonged bleeding, which often results in death; in numerous earlier European dynasties that practiced consanguineous marriages, hemophilia led to the elimination of the male offspring.

Mental Illness, Alcoholism, Epilepsy

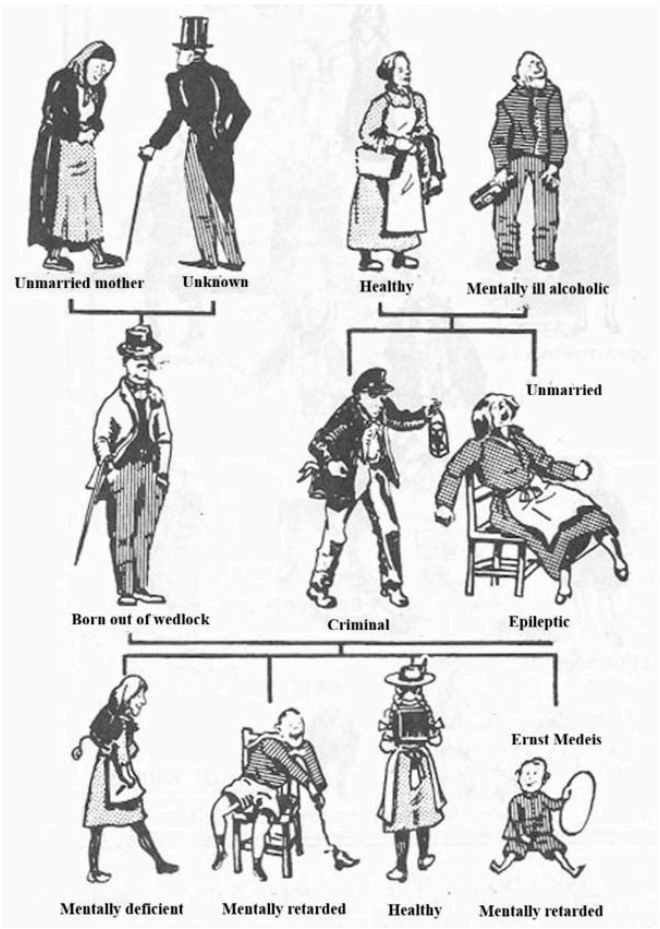


Fig. 4. Faulty genetic material and offspring

Ernst Medeis's mother had to have herself eventually sterilized - her father was an alcoholic and mentally ill, while she herself suffered from epilepsy, and her brother is a criminal.
She gave birth to four illegitimate children - of these, only one is normal, and the others are mentally retarded; her father's defective genes are taking their toll on her and her children!

Impaired Parents — Defective Children

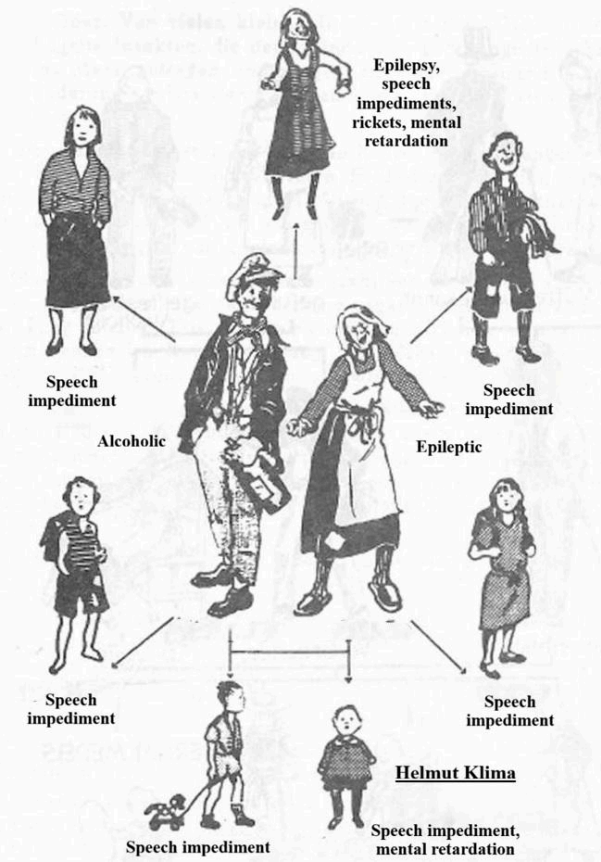


Fig. 5. Sick Parents — Sick Children

The Klimas have seven children, all of whom have inherited their father's speech impediment; one daughter has also inherited epilepsy from her mother.
The mental retardation of two of the children can be attributed to the father's alcoholism.

Syphilis Poisons the Embryo

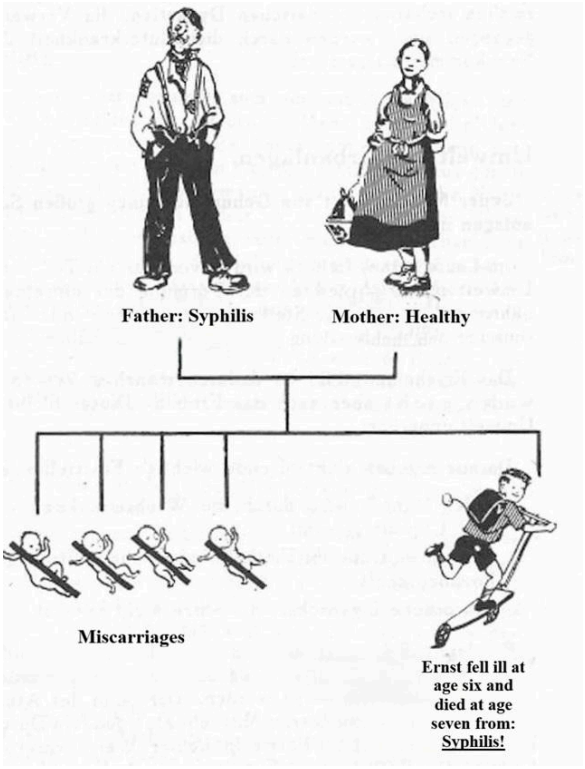


Fig. 6. Embryonic damage caused by a sexually transmitted disease

Until the age of six, Ernst appeared to be healthy - suddenly, he developed a rash that ravaged his face, and he died a year later.
His mother had already suffered four miscarriages before his birth, while his father was a syphilitic and had passed on the infection each time; the father's illness dated back to his premarital period.

Environment and Genetics

Every person is born with a vast treasure trove of genetic potential, yet over the course of a person's life, only a portion of this potential is realized.

The environment plays a role in shaping the individual - climate, nutrition, living environment, social status, and other factors can have a visible influence on human development.
As a result, physical appearance is subject to certain changes, but the genetic makeup is not; this remains unaffected by the environment.
This leads to the following important conclusions:

1. Every person is shaped by the interaction of genetic makeup and the environment.
2. The environment and its influence have no effect on offspring.
3. Acquired traits are not inherited.

The last insight is of particularly fundamental importance - physical exercise can indeed significantly strengthen an individual's musculature, but the son of an athlete does not, for that reason, have stronger muscles than any average child; likewise, intellectual faculties are in no way inherited, and the offspring of a scholar must start with the ABCs just as every other child does; the same is proven by the mother tongue, which has been practiced for many generations.
Marxists and democrats have, in an imaginative way and by overestimating the impact of the environment, believed that they could improve the fate of entire peoples by changing this environment, since, for them, all people are equal; accordingly, when placed under the same conditions, whites, blacks, and Asians must also achieve the same accomplishments in all fields.
Yet we know: **people of different races and species can never fully assimilate, even in the same living space and over however long a period of time. They must always remain what they are: foreign blood that must be kept away from our national body, lest it slowly but inevitably fall prey to destruction.**

Race Mixing

The "irrational" animal mates only with members of the same race for reproduction; people close to nature, such as the Germanic peoples, or the down-to-earth, earthbound farmer who senses the voice of race and blood, acts in exactly the same way, driven by the same instinct.
Only the "over-rational" civilized man believes he can act against nature - this is always to his detriment.

When two different races mix, the genetic material never fuses into a new genetic mass that is passed on uniformly; rather, when such hybrids reproduce, these traits diverge again and are distributed among the various offspring; even if it is possible in animal or plant breeding to create new forms and breeds—so-called cultivated breeds—through crossbreeding, this is by no means proof that new human races can be bred in the same way.
The circumstances are fundamentally different for animal and plant breeding - the breeder pursues very specific intentions when crossbreeding, and he has a breeding goal in mind; above all, he has the ability to breed large numbers of successful offspring in a short period of time.
Among the many forms, the breeder can intervene by selecting according to his own judgment; this also increases the likelihood of obtaining the desired forms with the new characteristics—so-called new combinations—and indeed, in this way, it is very often possible to breed a new breed in just a few years.
The situation is quite different with humans - the immense number of genetic factors makes the process of inheritance much more complex, and added to this is the long duration of each generational cycle (about thirty years). Selection would have to be carried out over many centuries in humans to achieve a new combination - but who could guarantee the continuation of the selection process, and how should the selection of the remaining people be carried out?
Such a plan is simply unfeasible for humans: the breeding of a new race is impossible.

Any racial mixing alters the harmonious racial image - a Nordic head on an Oriental body looks unattractive; added to this are all the disadvantages in the areas of health and, especially, the psyche that result from racial mixing - mongrels are physically and psychologically disharmonious.
The result of any racial mixing is a racial hybrid.

Racial mixing signifies the slow decline of the high-quality race, and thus the certain loss of the nation's distinctive character; history clearly teaches us the consequences of harmful racial mixing.
From the moment a people loses its racial consciousness, moral, intellectual, and cultural decline sets in.

Of course, there are also beneficial racial mixtures, depending on the degree of kinship:

"...the greatest among the people are not mixed-race individuals of foreign descent, but those in whom the dominant race finds its purest expression."

- According to Graf

Regarding racial mixing, the Führer says:

"Blood mixing and the resulting decline in the racial standard is the sole cause of the demise of ancient cultures."

A number of civilized peoples exhibit the following consistent pattern of development, which, however, by no means constitutes a law of life:
A slow ascent to a certain height is followed by a brief period of prosperity and then a rapid decline. The decline in strength is almost always initiated by the replacement of simplicity, sobriety, and health with hedonism, instability, and disease; at the same time, bloody wars decimate the most valuable members of society, and a decline in the birth rate steadily reduces the number of capable individuals. The death blow, however, is dealt by intermingling with foreign blood; this results in ever-increasing internal conflicts, and with such internal strife, it is then easy for a more vigorous people to emerge victorious.

To this day, the Jews have avoided complete intermingling with their host nations and have maintained their sense of racial purity - characteristic of this is the statement by the English Jew Disraeli:

"Any race that carelessly allows its blood to be mixed must perish."

The Nordic race is the bearer and foundation of the German people.
Nature teaches us as the supreme law: **the individual is not the end, but the means of life.**
The German people are not a sum of eighty-five million people, but a great unity, a community in which the Nordic genetic heritage predominates; this genetic heritage is not manifested solely in physical appearance, but finds its expression first and foremost in a unified racial soul; it is not the physical Nordic characteristics of the individual alone that are decisive—though they are desirable—but rather his spiritual and character traits.
The Nordic race is the race of the German people; it leaves its mark on our being, and it determines our thoughts, actions, and feelings - thus, **your destiny is inextricably linked to your great racial community.**

Military Service and Race

Every race produces distinct types; it possesses certain distinctive traits that enable it to achieve exceptional feats in specific areas, and furthermore, these characteristics are reflected throughout the entire nation - nowhere is this uniformity more evident than in the nation's soldiers, for **every nation has its own type of soldier.**
A person's inner strength and demeanor, their readiness for attack or defense and for sacrifice—racially inherited traits—these constitute their soldierly nature.

The German soldier is modeled on Prussianism, which, in its severity and force, in its leadership and in its conception of honor, is unquestionably Nordic; **in the drive for independence—an essential trait of the German character—lies the success of the German soldier, who must rely solely on himself.**
The German soldier is unmatched as a lone fighter; the masses, however, are capable of unimaginable feats when they feel above them the unyielding, hard will and the leadership personality of Nordic character.
For the German soldier, who is focused on a goal, on action, defense is merely a stopgap; **the German form of combat is the attack.**
The Frenchman, for example, is quite different - he is above all a fighter in the masses, less effective as a lone warrior; he finds his true form of combat in "security," in defense.

IV. Selection and Breeding

"When one no longer has the strength to fight for one's own health, the right to live in this world of struggle comes to an end."

- **Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf***

Any wise government that consciously pursues population policy and racial preservation must regard the implementation of measures to ensure survival and racial breeding as its primary task.

Genetic changes and the environment would, over time, give rise to new races or subspecies if there were not any forces acting to limit this process - nature sets limits on the process of fragmentation into countless races through natural selection, and in the wild, organisms unsuitable for the preservation of the race are eliminated, while those possessing favorable traits are preserved.
An example: among mammals and birds in the polar regions, the white, long-haired forms almost always survive compared to their similarly dark-colored counterparts; they are protected from their enemies solely because of their more advantageous coloring - **natural selection maintains the species at its current level.**
If changes in the genetic makeup of individual organisms result in new traits that represent an enhancement of favorable characteristics, then such organisms have an advantage over their unaltered counterparts; they strive more strongly toward perfection and will gradually displace organisms that have remained at the same stage of development - **natural selection has a progressive effect.**

The phylogenetic development of all living beings in nature occurs solely through genetic variation and natural selection; the additional possibility of new races arising through new formations is entirely irrelevant to humans.
The death of an individual has nothing to do with the nature of natural selection, but is merely a means to that end - what is essential for elimination is that no genetic material is passed on, and then, in the next generation, this genetic material is no longer sufficiently represented; it is completely irrelevant whether the elimination is brought about by sterilization or abstinence, by death, or by any other means.

The only biologically significant form of selection is fertility.
A person who has no children may live to a very old age, but they, in the end, are forever erased from the life of the race; fertility alone determines the continued existence of the genetic material.

"It is not societal, social, or economic success that decides the struggle for existence in humans - the ultimate victory belongs to the one who has the most children.
The struggle for existence is a struggle for the most children; it is a struggle for procreation, a struggle for births."

- **Siemens**

The Choice of a Spouse

The selection of a woman of high racial quality does not in itself lead to an improvement of the race; such an improvement occurs only when the right choice of a spouse is followed by the conception of an above-average number of children - **what good would it do to eliminate bad genetic material from the body of the people if, at the same time, procreation did not preserve and spread good traits?**
If, for example, a high-quality man who does not desire children chooses a spouse, this actually leads to a deterioration of the race, because it results in the elimination of good genetic material from future generations - the triumph of fertility leads to a faster progression of generations.

The influence of average fertility on the survival of a race is immense - when two races living side by side or intermingling reproduce at unequal rates, the race with fewer children is doomed to extinction after only a few generations; even a slight difference in average fertility is sufficient to cause a significant shift over a longer period of time (Fig. 7).
The age of marriage should not be underestimated, as it has a major influence on the number of children; the renewal of generations—that is, the faster succession of generations—is likewise a key factor in the shift in the composition of a population; the consequences of an early or late age of marriage become apparent after only a short time.
Experience shows that the number of children is greater in the case of early marriage than in the case of later marriage - thus, over the course of three generations in one hundred years, with four children per generation, there are sixty-four descendants, and over the course of four generations in one hundred years, with four children per generation, there are two hundred and fifty-six descendants (Fig. 8).

We can draw a striking example of the necessity for the racially superior people to have a higher birth rate from the postwar conditions of our people (Fig. 9) - in the years following the World War, there were actually twice as many children born to criminal marriages in Germany as to decent families.
Another example that still applies today to many non-European regions: in an area populated by whites and Negroes, the ratio between the two is 1:1; how this ratio shifts in favor of the Negroes can be illustrated by an example from the Union of South Africa:

for every one hundred Negroes, there are five children
for every one hundred whites, there are 2.6 children

With this trend, **in one hundred years there will be sixteen black people for every one white person, and in three hundred years, as many as 4,096 black people for every one white person.**

In Europe itself, a similar problem has come increasingly to the fore in recent decades - France, which is growing ever weaker in terms of population policy, was foolish and irresponsible enough to grant "blacks" equal citizenship, and tens of thousands of this race were allowed to engage in racial debauchery unhindered; **years ago, the Führer already pointed out this danger "of the emergence of an African state on European soil" and declared:**

"What France is doing in Europe today is a sin against the survival of the white race."

Only the victory of our arms now gives us the opportunity to correct the mistakes of others in this region as well, and to shape a better future for Europe in racial terms.

If valuable genetic traits are to be preserved within a people, then their carriers must exhibit at least the same fertility as the carriers of the less desirable traits.
This requirement presupposes that both genetic groups are equally represented; almost always, however, the carriers of the high-quality genetic material are in the minority, and therefore, a massive increase in their fertility is necessary to prevent any decline.
Any selection process affecting a people has a lasting and irreversible outcome, whether success or failure.

The successes of plant and animal breeding are solely the result of proper selection and propagation of the best genetic lines; with this insight, the main cause of the decline of the ancient civilized peoples also becomes clear to us - **among them, the capable carriers of the genes—the bearers of culture and the creators—have been eliminated, and the inferior ones won the greatest victory possible over them: the victory of birth.**
In the Persian Wars, Sparta fielded 8,000 men capable of bearing arms in 500 BCE; by 244 BCE, only 700 remained - **the downfall of Sparta and the collapse of Rome were nothing other than a drying up of the fertility of the genetically capable.**

The More Fertile Population Group Prevails

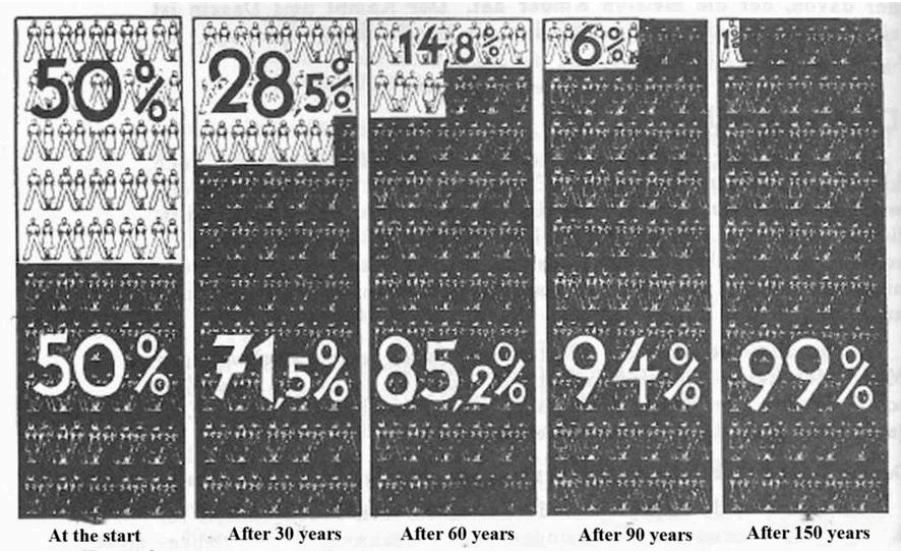


Fig. 7 - suppose that half the population has two children per marriage and the other half has five children per marriage: after just five generations, there would be such a shift in favor of the more fertile population group that it would have risen to 99%.

Why Early Marriage?

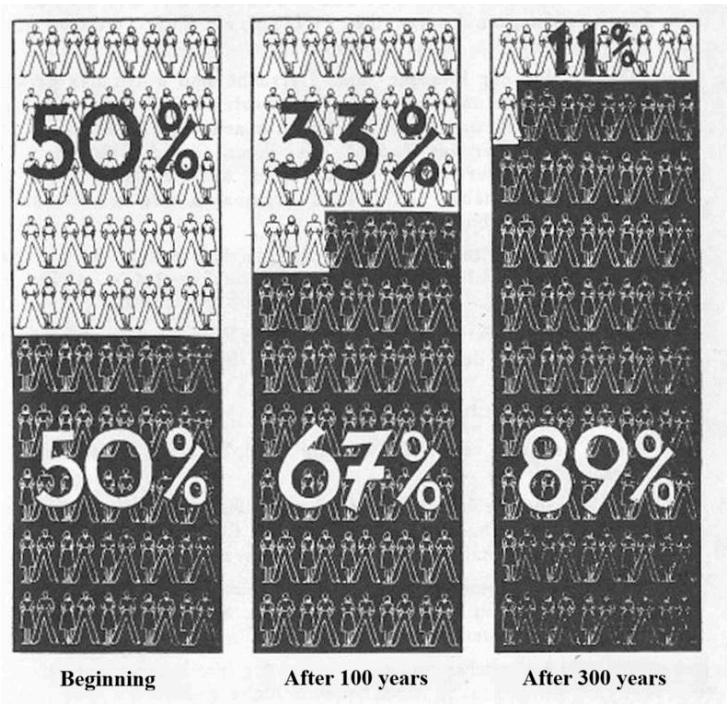


Fig. 8. Change in population size with the same number of children but different rates of generational succession.

Two population groups, which today stand in a 50:50 ratio, would, assuming that the first group renews itself through childbirth every thirty-three years and the second group every twenty-five years, shift such that the group with the faster generational succession would already comprise ninety out of every one hundred people in three hundred years.

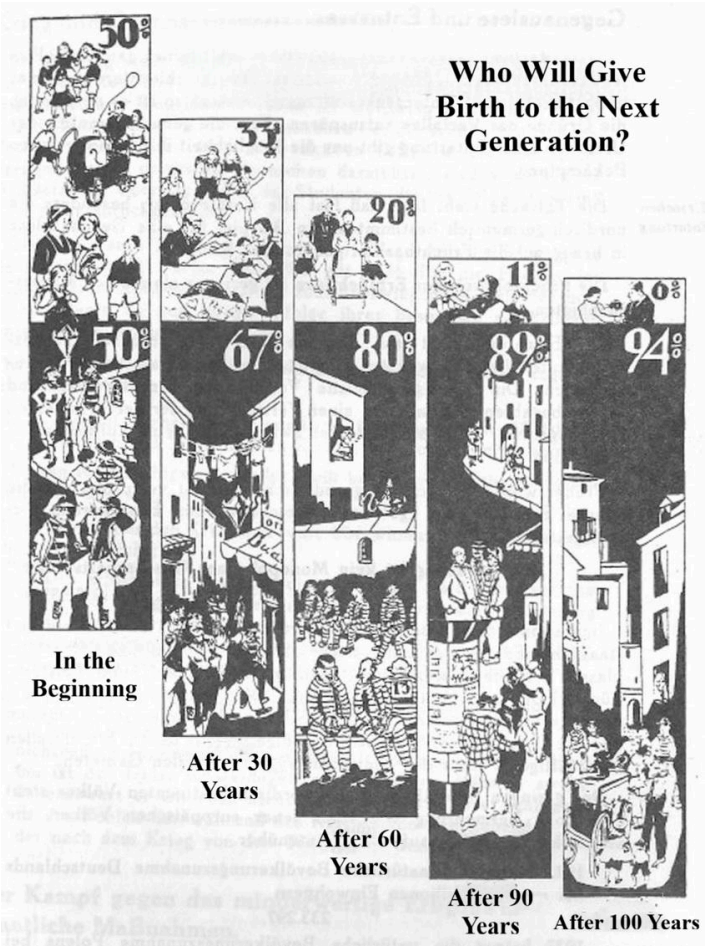


Fig. 9 - this precious genetic heritage must live on in as many children as possible!
If two groups within a population exhibit different fertility rates, and if, furthermore, the more fertile group possesses inferior genetic traits, the result is as follows:
starting from an equal baseline but with twice the fertility rate, the criminal, inferior rabble will have grown to 90% of the total population after just one hundred years.

On Inbreeding

By inbreeding, we mean the reproduction of blood-related parents.

Breeders often use blood-related animals to achieve a specific breeding goal; however, they are sufficiently knowledgeable about the genetic makeup of their breeding stock - in general, we know far too little about the genetic makeup of an individual to be able to predict the consequences of a consanguineous marriage from the outset.

If the blood-related partners are free of harmful genetic traits, then inbreeding has no harmful consequences whatsoever; the very common health issues in children of blood-related parents are always due to the combination of identical, harmful genetic traits, such as genetic predispositions to disease that

were previously latent and are then amplified by the combination of both parents' genetic material to such an extent that the disease itself manifests in the offspring - this poses no danger to the race.
To a certain extent, even the adverse consequences of inbreeding are valuable, because they reveal previously hidden harmful traits; through appropriate culling, a purification can then be carried out that can only be beneficial to the population as a whole.
Equally likely is the possibility that, through inbreeding, identical, favorable traits will coincide - in this case, the offspring will exhibit the relevant favorable characteristics to a greater degree.

In summary - inbreeding doubles the good and doubles the bad!

Negative Selection and Degeneration

The degeneration of a race—or, ultimately, of an entire people—is based on the general, progressive deterioration of its genetic makeup; if this decline is to be prevented, it is necessary to identify the causes of this decline, as only a precise understanding of the causes of degeneration gives us the means to combat it successfully.

It is a fact that almost all civilized peoples, especially those of Nordic-Germanic origin, provide an example of negative selection with regard to fertility - that is to say: **the fertility of the genetically superior is lower than that of the less capable.**
Experience teaches us that the incidence of hereditary mental illnesses is greater among the less capable than among the more capable; however, the constantly unequal reproduction of the gifted and the less gifted leads to a reduction in outstanding hereditary traits within the people, and inevitably results in its cultural decline.

In the past, the fundamentally false view was often held that superior talent was limited to certain "strata" of the population - however:

"Talent is not the monopoly of a social class."

- Siemens

In the National Socialist state, therefore, selection and state support are not based on "estates" or "social classes," but solely on ability and achievement, competence, and attitude - the National Political Educational Institutions, the Adolf Hitler Schools, the Langemarck Program, and the Order Castles are living proof of this; they are shaping the future leaders of the German people in all fields.

The low fertility of the Nordic-influenced peoples is contrasted by a high birth rate, particularly among those European peoples that exhibit Asian traits - in 1933, Germany's natural population growth, with a population of around 66 million, was 233,297; meanwhile in 1933, Poland's natural population growth, with a population of around 32 million, was 402,465 - **the danger of a racial transformation of Europe is great!**

War and Negative Selection

Every war represents negative selection in its purest form, for it is precisely the most capable and high-performing individuals who lose their lives on the battlefields.

Germany lost two million of its finest men in the World War; three-quarters of a million people fell victim to the enemy's starvation blockade; forty percent of all active-duty officers, who represented a high-caliber selection of Nordic men, were killed between 1914 and 1918; more than half of the students who went to the front never returned.
The losses among the aviators, who were of the highest human caliber, were also immense, and the same applies to the aviators of the enemy nations; they, too, belonged predominantly to the Nordic race and suffered the highest losses as a result of their particularly dangerous missions - **war not only destroys the best genetic stock, but it also simultaneously preserves the inferior.**

Added to this is the decline in births - the World War cost Germany thirty-one million children who were never born; **only a people with a will to live and good health can successfully overcome such a bloodletting.**

The Führer on the war and its overcoming from a demographic perspective:

"The successful outcome of this war will present the German Reich with tasks that it can fulfill only by increasing its population; it is therefore necessary that the gaps the war has torn in the body of the people be closed through an increase in births."

From the order of the Reichsführer-SS dated October 28th, 1939:

"Many a military victory has simultaneously been a devastating defeat for a people's vitality and bloodline - in this regard, ***the unfortunately necessary death of the best men, however regrettable it may be, is not yet the worst; far worse is the absence of the children not conceived during the war by the living, and after the war by the dead****."*

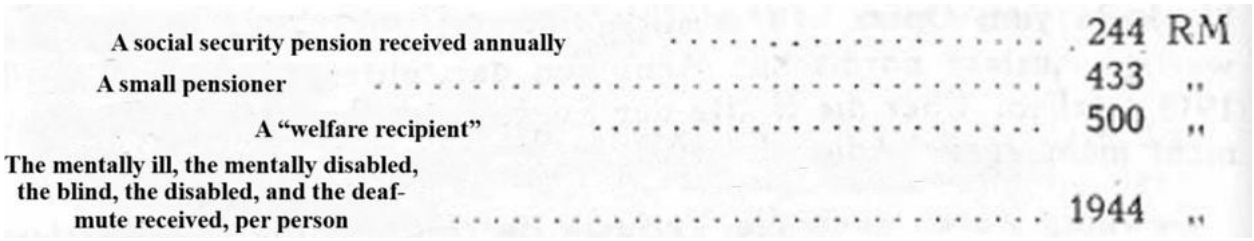
The Fight Against Inferior Genetic Material — Government Measures

The Führer states in *Mein Kampf*:

"Those who are not physically and mentally healthy and worthy must not perpetuate their suffering in the body of their child."

The national community takes precedence over our actions.

It is an untenable situation when, in a state, the relationship between the productive class and the non-earning class takes on unhealthy forms.
The active, hardworking segment of the population must bear the cost of the lives of the crippled and the terminally ill - in 1932, officials made the following observations regarding the welfare system of a German city:



There are lunatics who have so far cost the state many tens of thousands of marks: in 1926, there were 570 murders, 810 robberies, and 6,800 crimes of sexual misconduct and rape in Germany.
These criminals cost the state many millions of marks, and some of them have also reproduced - by eliminating these people, a vast sum can be saved and put to other uses.
State measures must serve solely to preserve and promote the valuable national body and its finest race; the state must further ensure that, on the one hand, inferior genetic material is not preserved, while on the other, that the valuable is reproduced so sparsely that its survival appears to be endangered.

Anyone who is aware of their hereditary burden and nevertheless sires unfit offspring is grossly violating the laws of life - they sin against their people and their race.
Where this sense of responsibility toward the national community is lacking, it is the duty of the state to intervene in these supposed "rights" of the individual - anyone who does not voluntarily submit to this moral order forfeits the right to special protection.
It is a duty that people who uselessly drain the strength of others and for whom life itself is a torment should not be born; every natural people, acting on correct insight, soon eliminates the inferior.

Among the so-called "civilized peoples," a false charity has spread to the masses, primarily by church circles; they have virtually encouraged a reverse selection.
From the church's perspective, any reasonable intervention is branded as a violation of the divine world order; it is, however, more than surprising why these authorities do not also speak out against the slaughter of animals or any medical intervention.
It is sheer nonsense to claim that what we call inferior is willed by God; by that logic, we would then also have no right to deprive a murderer or criminal of his freedom, and every decent person would regard these misdeeds as deserving of outlawing.

It is precisely the laws of nature and our understanding of them that show us that the life of our people and the preservation of its bloodline take precedence over the well-being of someone with a severe hereditary burden - **the standard must not be applied to the individual self, but only to the people as a whole.**
Furthermore, the following empirical facts apply: most people with hereditary illnesses have no sense of responsibility toward their offspring; in fact, they completely lack this insight.
In 1877, 40,375 people were cared for in German mental institutions; in 1926, the number was 252,793 (!) people; in the United States, the percentage of the mentally ill more than doubled between 1904 and 1929.
National Socialism has also taken logical action in this regard - the Führer's stance is expressed in his words:

"The demand that defective people be prevented from procreating other equally defective people is a demand of the clearest reason, and, when carried out systematically, constitutes the most humane act of humanity; it will spare millions of unfortunate people undeserved suffering and, as a result, lead to a sustained recovery."

On July 14th, 1933, the German government enacted the "Law for the Prevention of Hereditary Disease in Offspring" - the law stipulates:

1. Anyone who is hereditarily diseased may be rendered infertile (sterilized) through surgical intervention if, according to the findings of medical science, it is highly probable that their offspring will suffer from severe physical or mental hereditary defects.

2. A person is considered to have a hereditary disease within the meaning of this law if they suffer from one of the following conditions: congenital mental retardation; schizophrenia (schizoaffective disorder); mental illness with complete personality changes, such as emotional numbness, withdrawal from the outside world, and delusional disorders; mental illness with alternating states of agitation and melancholy; hereditary epilepsy; hereditary St. Vitus's dance; hereditary blindness; hereditary deafness; severe physical deformity.

3. Furthermore, those suffering from severe alcoholism may also be sterilized.

The decision on sterilization is made by the Hereditary Health Court.
One of numerous examples that shed light on the necessity of these measures (according to A. Drechsler, date: several years before the National Socialist rise to power):

"The family of an assistant signalman - the father drank and died of tuberculosis, and the mother is miserable and difficult to get along with.
There are two sons and two daughters:
Twenty-six-year-old Helene has syphilis and also has two children, one of whom is currently in the hospital, and the other in private care at the city's expense.
Twenty-four-year-old Alfred is infected with syphilis, and he has also infected his fiancée and fathered four children with her.
Eighteen-year-old Melanie, like her brother Kurt, has been infected with syphilis by others.
Alfred has become a scourge of humanity; Alfred is a small, frail fellow, but crude and brutal, work-shy and dissolute; he has lived solely on public assistance and health insurance benefits; he is a danger to those around him, not only because of his tuberculosis, but even more so because of his syphilis.
Alfred had met a woman who was also receiving support from the welfare office - for six years, the two have been going to the same counter to collect their benefits, and every year, the amount increases slightly because the family is growing; they already have four children, all of whom are infected with syphilis and tuberculosis."

A person rendered infertile suffers no physical disability other than the loss of reproductive capacity - with this legislation, the necessary beginning of the purification process of the national body has been accomplished.

The effect of this law will already be felt in the next generation; it was a decision of incalculable significance when the National Socialist state, with iron determination, put an end to this impossible situation.

A second law takes into account the fact that habitual criminals have offspring with a strong hereditary burden - on November 24th, 1933, the "Law Against Dangerous Habitual Criminals and on Measures of Security and Reform" was enacted; through this law, certain elements hostile to society are eliminated from the body of the people.

The legislation that has already proven most effective in the shortest time is the enactment of the "Nuremberg Laws" of September 15th, 1935, the "Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor." (Fig. 10.) - this law protects the German national community for all time from mixing with foreign blood; it also simultaneously determines who may become a citizen of the Reich - with this law, a sudden halt was put to the already far-advanced racial disintegration of the German people.

Another measure is the "Law for the Protection of the Hereditary Health of the German People" (Marriage Health Law) of October 18th, 1935; it prohibits marriage between sick individuals and thereby prevents the transmission of impaired genetic material to their offspring.

National Socialist Germany has, of course, been fiercely attacked by hostile, Jewish-led foreign powers, although **the Reich is not alone in the world in taking these measures - numerous states in the USA, for example, had already enacted legal measures several decades ago to prevent the spread of inferior genetic material; it was not until 1926 that relevant legal provisions were enacted in some U.S. states, and in 1929 in Denmark and parts of Switzerland** - in California, nearly 9,000 people have been sterilized over the past twenty years.

The Nuremberg Laws

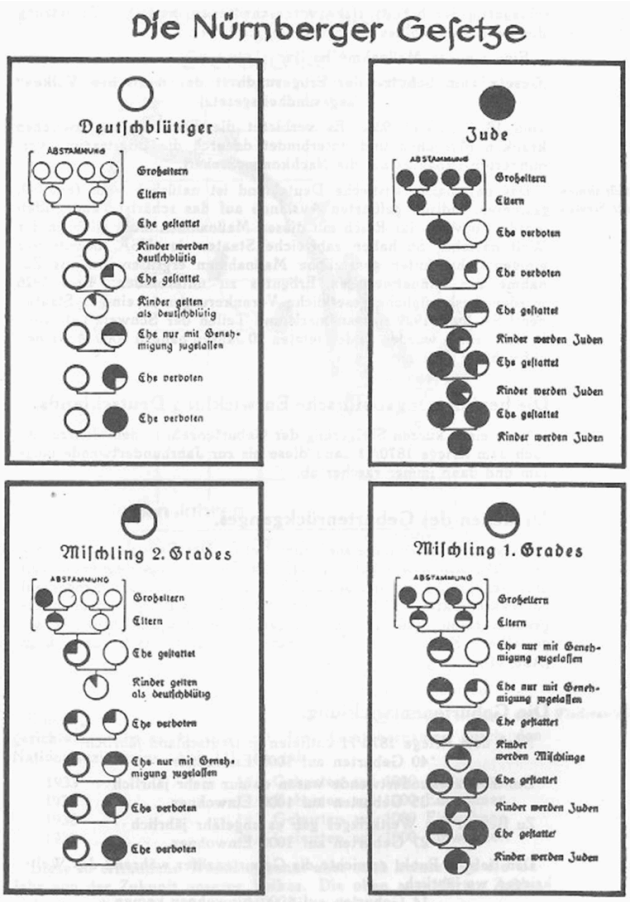


Fig. 10 - legal protection against the alien Jewish race

Demographic Trends in Germany

After a brief increase in the birth rate in the decade following the war of 1870–71, it declined steadily until the turn of the century, and then at an ever-faster pace.

Causes of the Decline In Birth Rates

They are primarily of a psychological nature - the decline in birth rates began primarily in affluent circles, where people shied away from raising a sufficient number of children out of a desire for comfort and pleasure; the general public then followed this example.
Today, the trend must be reversed, and the number of children must increase particularly sharply in the more affluent circles. (Fig. 11).

Birth Rates and Mortality

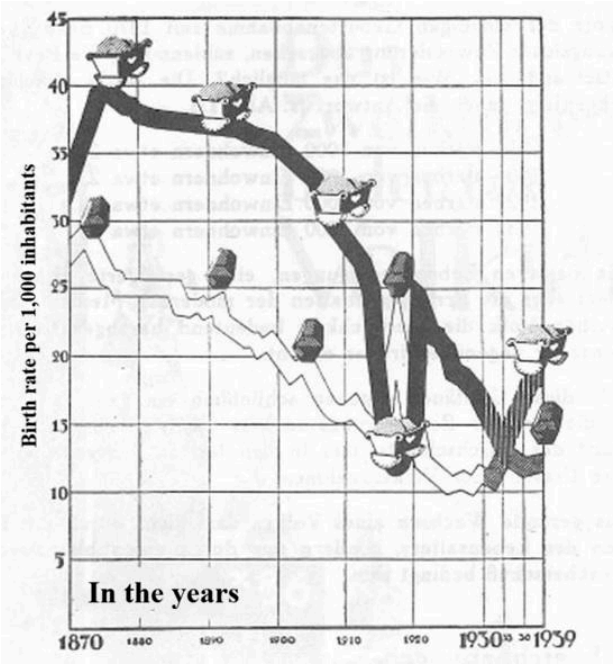


Fig. 11 - only an increase in the birth rate can secure the future of our people

Birth Rate Trends

After the war of 1870–71, there were forty births per 1,000 inhabitants annually in Germany; by the turn of the century, this figure had dropped to thirty-five births per 1,000 inhabitants annually; at the start of World War I, there were approximately twenty-seven births per 1,000 inhabitants annually; finally, the birth rate reached its lowest point during World War I, when there were fourteen births per 1,000 inhabitants annually.
The following figure illustrates the decline in births even more alarmingly: in 1870, with a population of forty-two million, there were about two million births; in 1933, with a population of sixty-five million, there were about 0.9 million births.

A massive turnaround was brought about by the changed mental attitude, now once again directed toward resurgence, with the National Socialists' seizure of power (Fig. 11). There were:

1933	**14.7 births per 1,000 inhabitants**
1935	**19.9 births per 1,000 inhabitants**
1938	**19.7 births per 1,000 inhabitants**
1939	**20.8 births per 1,000 inhabitants**

This welcome turnaround, however, by no means dispels the danger to the future of our people; the figures cited above do not yet ensure the necessary increase in population.

If we wish to understand demographic trends accurately, we must consider mortality rates in addition to birth rates.
Despite the steady decline in births since 1870, Germany's population has grown in numbers, apart from ineffective immigration - how is this possible? The steadily declining mortality rates provide the answer (see Fig. 11).
In 1870, about twenty-eight out of every 1,000 inhabitants died; in 1900, about twenty-three out of every 1,000 inhabitants died; in 1927, about twelve out of every 1,000 inhabitants died, and in 1932, about eleven out of every 1,000 inhabitants died.
Improved living conditions, better hygiene, and especially the achievements of modern medicine have significantly reduced mortality among the German population and increased life expectancy compared to earlier times; however, all these factors have also ultimately painted a completely false picture of the nature of Germany's population growth.

The rise in average life expectancy over the past decades is the true cause of the population increase - however, **the healthy growth of a population must not be determined by an increase in life expectancy, but only by a sustained birth surplus.**

Marriages

With the exception of the natural decline during the World War, they show a slow increase, only to surge significantly with the triumph of the National Socialist ideology; **it was only the social policies of the new Germany that laid the necessary groundwork for an increase in marriages and the formation of families.**

In 1932, there were 7.9 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants; in 1934, there were 11.2 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants - let us not forget, however, that it is not the number of marriages, but the fertility of the marriage alone that is decisive for the preservation of the people and its growth.
In 1894, there were 4.1 children per marriage; in 1914, there were 3.6 children per marriage; in 1926, there were 2.2 children per marriage; in 1930, there were 1.7 children per marriage. (Fig. 12) - every marriage must have four children to ensure the survival of the population.

Words of the Führer:

"Marriage cannot be an end in itself, but must serve a greater goal: the proliferation and preservation of the species and race."

"The state must ensure that the fertility of healthy women is not restricted..."

The three basic forms of a nation's age structure:

1. The healthy, growing nation: it exhibits an age structure in which each younger age group is more numerous than the next older one; if people of a certain age group are represented as horizontal layers, a healthy nation takes the shape of a pyramid with a broad base and a narrow tip.

2. The stagnant population: if a population's birth rate no longer grows significantly, then the age groups up to forty-five years of age are roughly equal in size; the graphical representation results in a bell shape.

3. The shrinking population: it resembles an urn; the birth rate declines more and more each year, and the elderly outnumber the younger generations. (According to Burgdörfer.) (Fig. 13)

Let us compare these basic forms with the age structure of the German population. (Figs. 14, 15, 16, 17.)

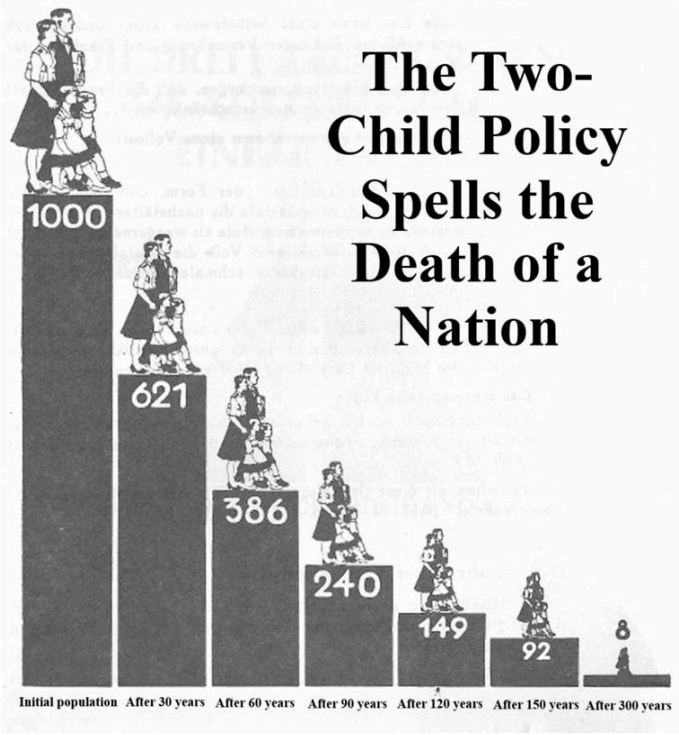


Fig. 12 - the two-child policy dooms a nation to extinction!

The notion that having two children per marriage is sufficient to ensure the survival of a nation is a fallacy - to obtain an accurate picture, child mortality rates must also be taken into account; furthermore, it must be considered that many marriages remain childless and that, through the law on the prevention of hereditary diseases in offspring and through other measures (marriage counseling), a (albeit inferior) portion is eliminated from the gene pool; this means, purely mathematically, that every fertile marriage must have more than three children.

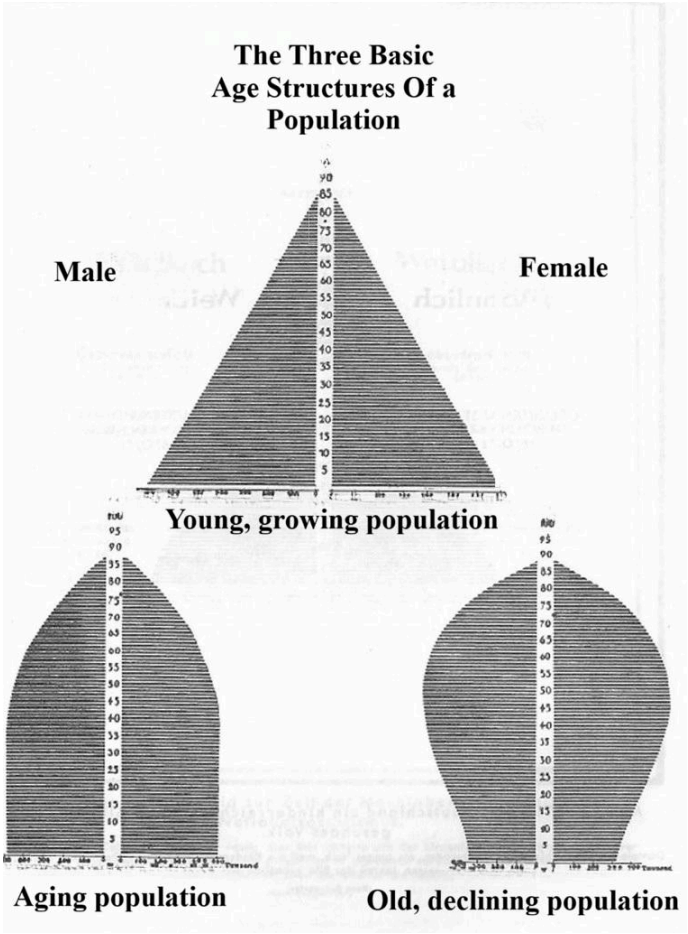


Fig 13 - the German people must not grow old or shrink in number, but must become a growing nation! A representation of the population structure in horizontal columns; each column corresponds to those still living in a specific age group

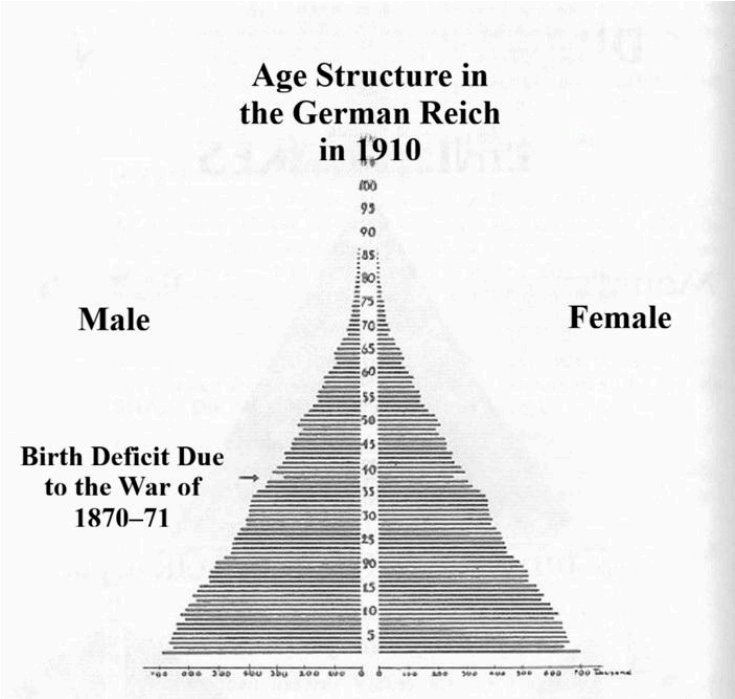


Fig. 14 - in 1910, Germany was a nation with a high birth rate and a healthy age structure

At that time, Germany was a growing, young nation because the number of children being born was high; the sharp decline in births completely changed the picture within a few years.

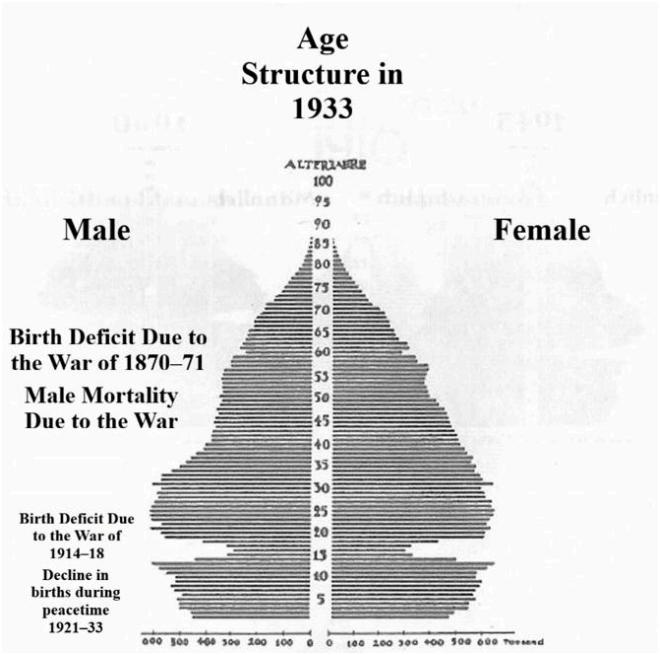


Fig. 15 - this was the picture at the time the National Socialists came to power

In 1920, birth rates fell very rapidly, and the population structure began to resemble an urn shape. The number of people in middle and older age groups has increased, while the number of children has declined alarmingly - if the favorable rise in births since 1933 does not continue, the outlook for the future looks very bleak.

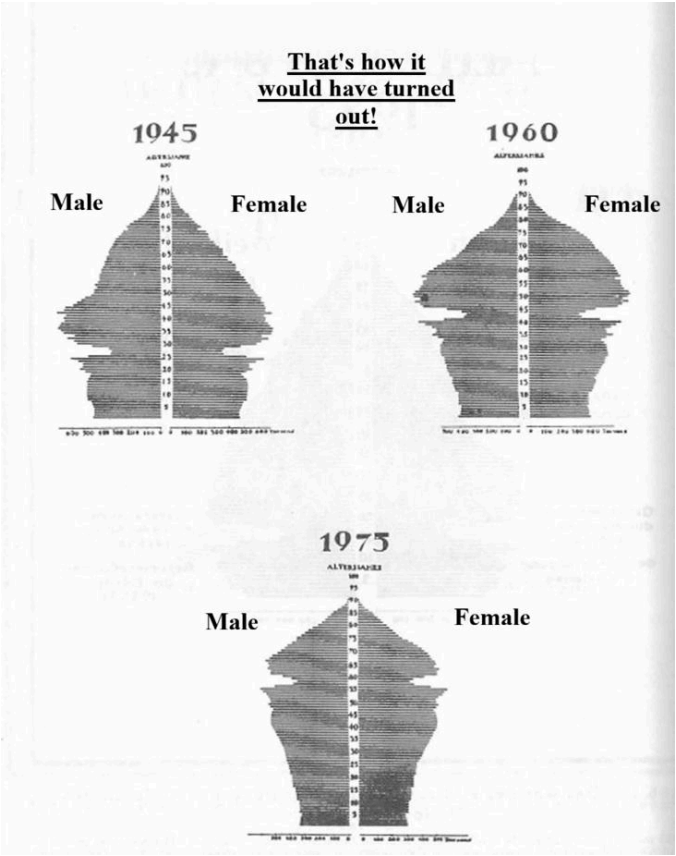


Fig. 16 - only National Socialism could have prevented this decline of our people

Had National Socialism not transformed the German people back into a nation with a high birth rate, the trend would have followed the path shown by the age structure charts for 1945, 1960, and 1975.

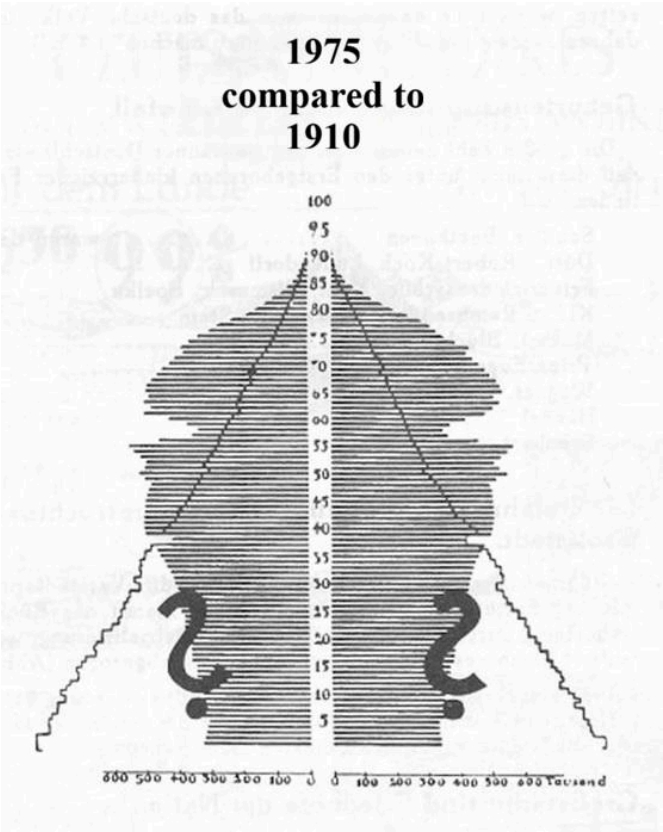


Fig. 17 - SS man, you too must do everything in your power to ensure that our population pyramid is restored to a solid foundation!

The Risk of an Aging Population

The age distribution of our population up until we came to power clearly shows a decline in the birth rate and an increase in the proportion of older age groups.
If a population does not rejuvenate, it faces an aging population; it becomes an aging society. The working-age population shrinks, while the number of people who need support and are unable to work grows - the social burden continues to grow.

In 1930, there were nine people over 65 in need of support for every one hundred people of working age (between 15 and 65).
If the favorable trend since 1933 does not continue, then by 1980 there will already be twenty-five people in need of support for every one hundred people of working age.
Based on population trends up to 1933, the following picture emerges:
In 1910, Germany had five million people over the age of 60; by 1990, Germany would have eleven million people over the age of 65.

The immense productive capacity of the Reich is largely based on the still favorable composition of the working-age population; there is still time to save the Reich from biological and racial death if we contribute to making the German people "the youngest nation in just a few years" (Astel).

Declining Birth Rates and the Loss of Talent

The list of Germany's most prominent men shows us that they are not to be found among the firstborn children of large families:

Schiller, Beethoven	**was the**		2.	**child**
Dürer, Robert Koch, Ludendorff	„	„	3.	„
Friedrich der Große, Kant, Bismarck, Boelke	„	„	4.	„
Kleist, Rembrandt, Freiherr vom Stein	„	„	5.	„
Mozart, Blücher	„	„	7.	„
Prinz Eugen, J. S. Bach, Weddigen	„	„	8.	„
Wagner, Siemens	„	„	9.	„
Händel		„	10.	„
Schubert	„	„	13.	„

The Dangers of Rural-Urban Migration — The Barren Metropolis

Over the past few decades, urbanization has intensified; this has gone hand in hand with a decline in the birth rate - **as a result of advancing industrialization, valuable human resources have been continuously drawn away from the countryside.** (Fig. 18)
In 1930, there were twenty-one births per 1,000 people in the rural population, while at the same time there were thirteen births per 1,000 people in the city - **cities have the lowest birth rates.**

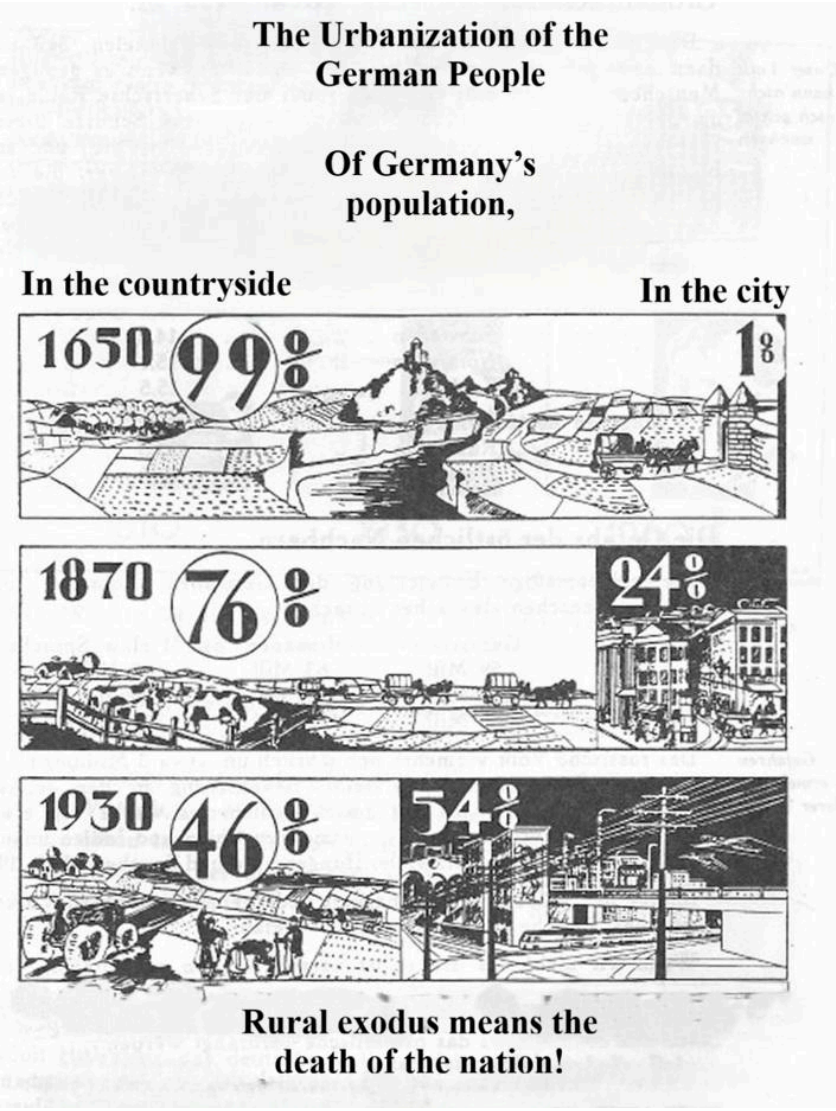


Fig. 18 - should this continue? Rural exodus is the death of the nation!

Big Cities Are the Nation's Graveyards!

In 1927, Berlin had 9.9 births per 1,000 inhabitants; in 1931, Berlin had 8.7 births per 1,000 inhabitants, and in 1930, Vienna had 10.0 births per 1,000 inhabitants.

If, under the same circumstances, the capital of the Reich were left to its own devices and there were no constant influx from the countryside, then by the year 2050 (assuming, for this example, the population trend prior to the National Socialist takeover), Berlin would have only about 100,000 inhabitants (population in 1937: 4,250,000) and would be left to desolation and decay.
The problem of rural exodus must be solved most urgently, especially for the settlement area in the East - **only a German peasantry can form the insurmountable barrier against the onslaught of the Eastern peoples.**

Expansionist Policy — Race — Fertility

History demonstrates to us through numerous examples that a people can pursue a policy of territorial expansion only if it has a sufficient population - **the larger the territory under its control, the greater the need for people to protect that territory (soldiers), to ensure food supply (farmers), and to produce industrial goods (workers)**; all peoples who, for whatever internal reasons, were no longer able to increase their national strength in tandem with the expansion of their power have fallen prey to annihilation.
Let us take a look at the fertility of European nations: in 1936/37, Germany had 19.4 births per 1,000 inhabitants; Sweden had 14.2, Norway had 15.1, and England had 15.5 - in contrast, Poland (former) had 26.2, Romania had 31.5, and Ukraine had 34.0.

The Threat From Our Eastern Neighbors

Population trends among the Germanic, Romans, and Slavic peoples:

	Germans	Romans	Eastern Slavics
1810	59 Mill.	63 Mill.	65 Mill.
1930	149 Mill.	121 Mill.	226 Mill.
1960	160 Mill.	133 Mill.	303 Mill.

The Russian population grows by about three million people each year; in Asia, Japan has doubled its population over the past seventy years, with an annual growth of about one million people; likewise, China and India are continuously increasing their populations despite many famines and epidemics (Fig. 19).
Due to their higher fertility, the Slavic-speaking peoples of the East pose a great danger to us - unless we take it upon ourselves to ensure a corresponding number of offspring and bring about a strengthening of the Nordic genetic heritage, Nordic blood will be increasingly displaced by Eastern and East Baltic blood.

The Nordic race—or, to put it plainly, the Germanic peoples—are lagging behind in terms of fertility - yet the number of births determines the fate of nations; the German victory on the battlefield is only complete if it is followed by a victory of the child. (Fig. 20)

"Two weapons are at the disposal of every people in the struggle for existence: its military strength and its natural fertility - never forget that military strength alone cannot ensure the people's survival into the distant future, but that the inexhaustible wellspring of its fertility is necessary for this."

- The Reichsführer-SS

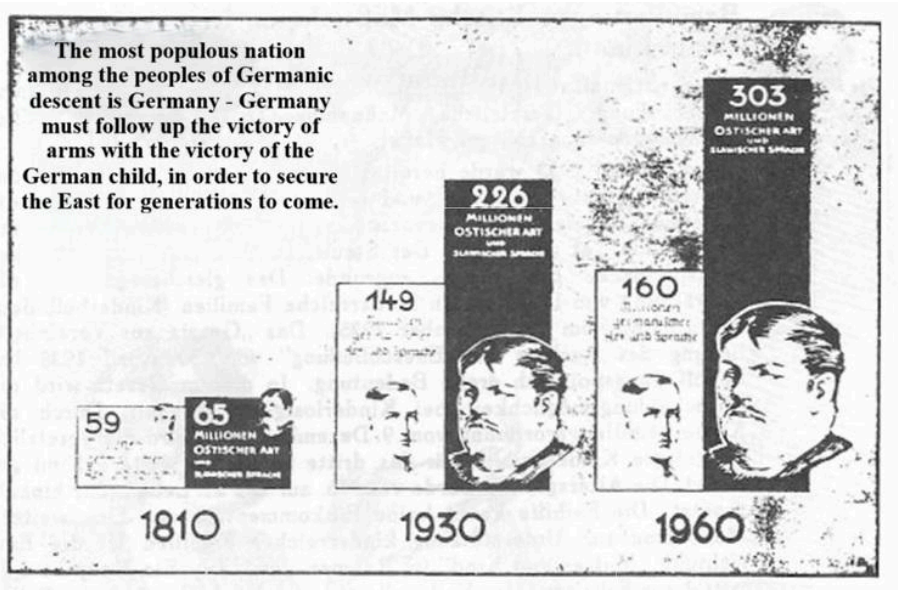


Fig. 19 - the danger posed by the high fertility of the Eastern Slavic-speaking peoples

Fig. 20 - our children's cradles must be as full as those of our adversaries

The Triumph of National Socialism

Adolf Hitler has steered the German people back onto the path of life, and thanks to the triumph of the National Socialist ideology, the national will of the German people has been immensely strengthened - never before has a man succeeded in winning such widespread support of his own accord.

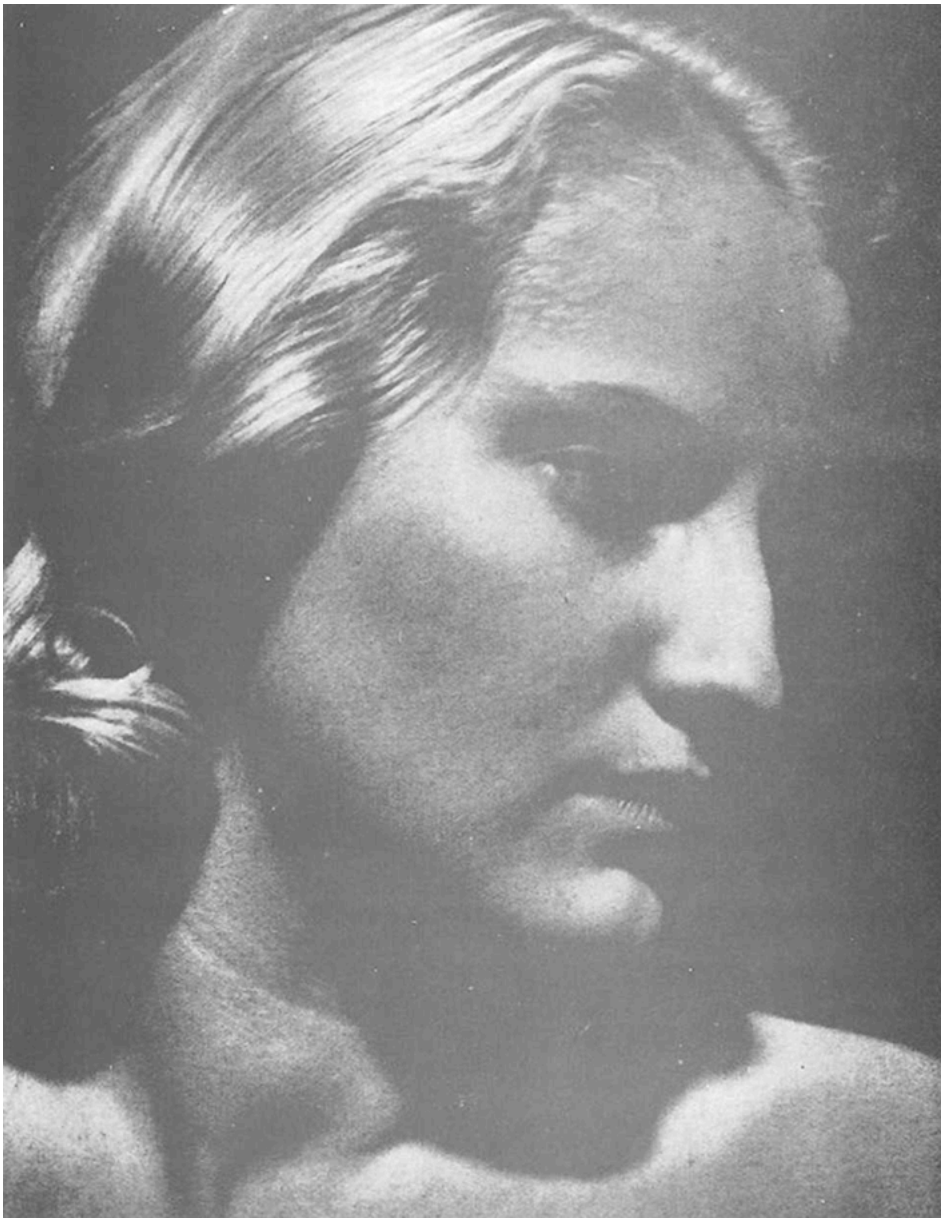
The battle against degeneration has begun; for us, there can only be a victorious conclusion to this war, one that ensures the survival of the German people for all time to come.

Population Policy Measures in the New Germany

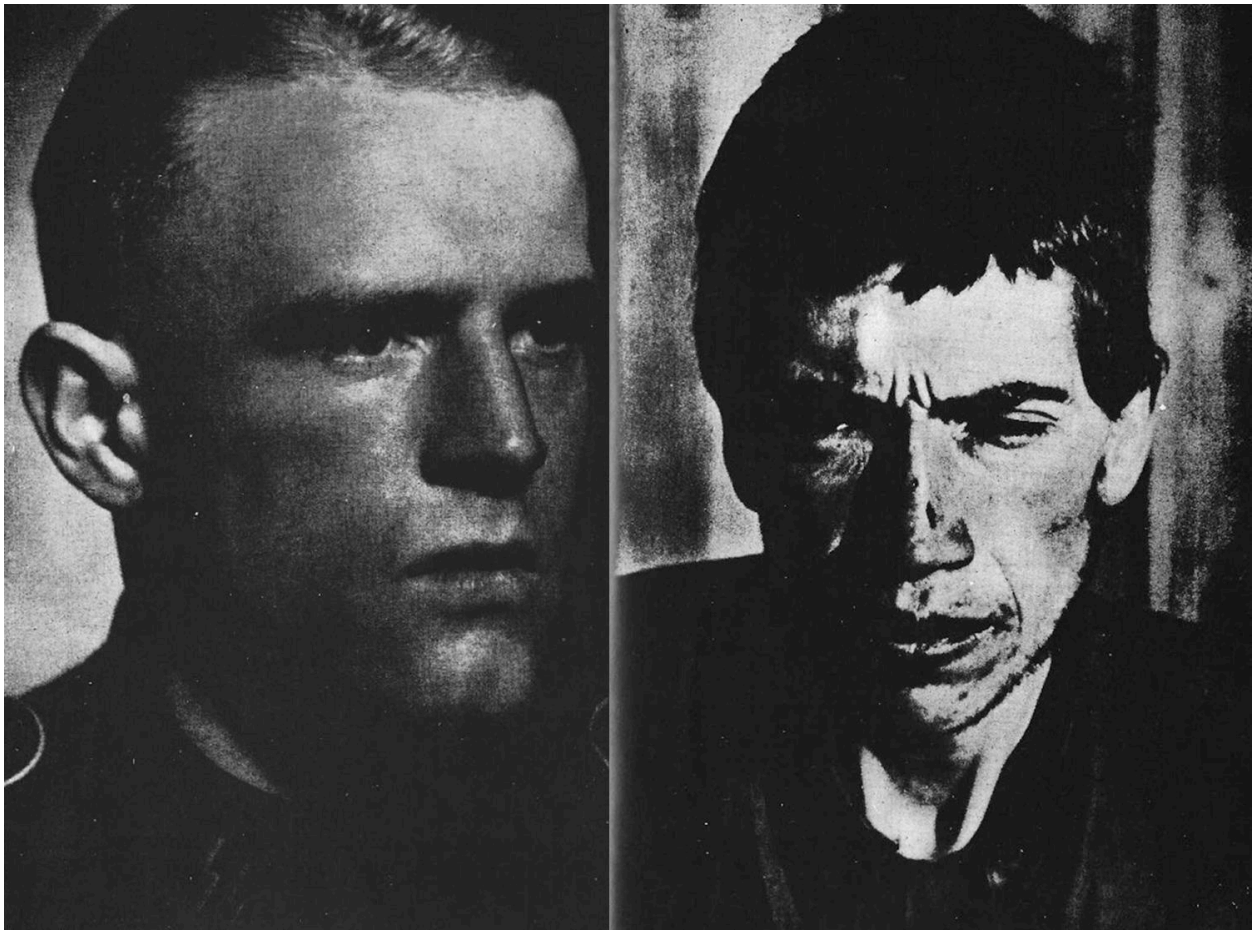
The National Socialist government is fighting against birth control; legal measures are making it easier for people to get married; on June 1st, 1933, the Law for the Reduction of Unemployment was enacted, and provisions for marriage loans were established; preferential treatment for large families is being put into practice; tax legislation is based on population policy considerations, and the same applies to the granting of loans to large families (Child Allowance Ordinance of September 15th, 1935).

The “Law on the Unification of Marriage Law” of April 30th, 1938, is of great significance in terms of population policy; this law regulates the possibility of divorce in cases of childlessness.
Under the Child Allowance Ordinance of December 9th, 1940, the legally established child allowance is granted for the third and every subsequent child; the age limit was raised from 16 to 21 years of age, and the allowance has no income limit.
Another measure to support large families is the “Mother and Child” program within the framework of the NSV (National Socialist People’s Welfare).

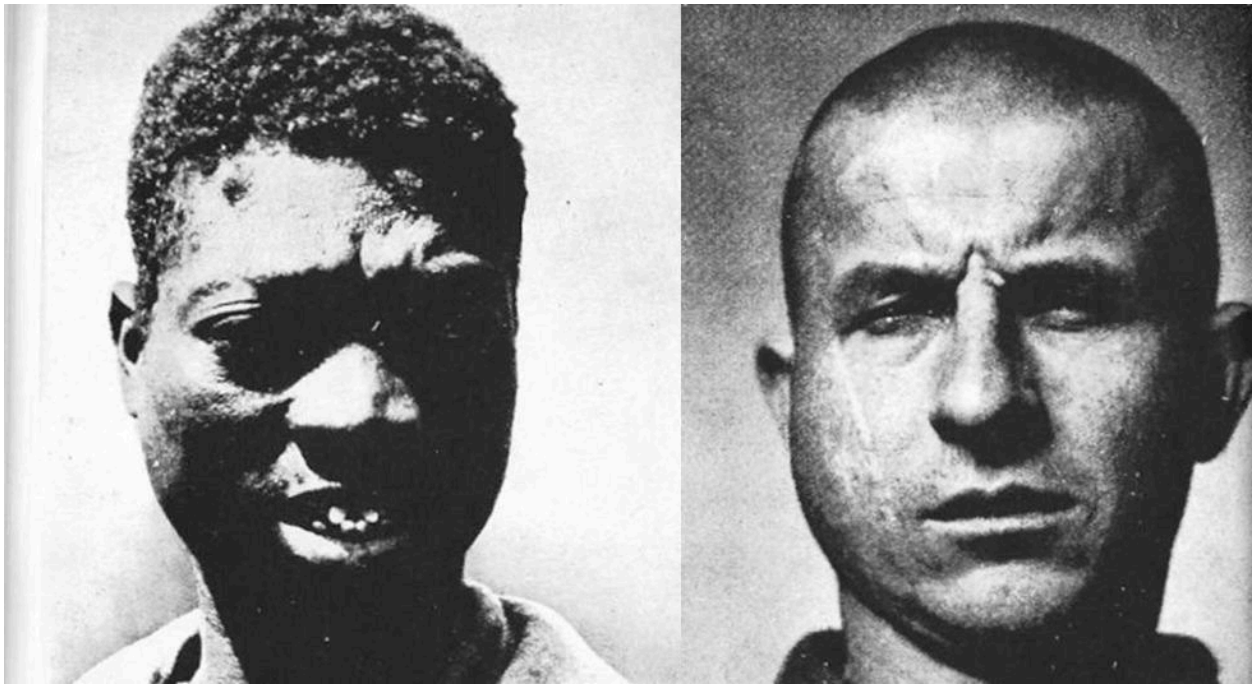
A key means of preserving the people lies in the return of a portion of the urban population to the countryside - the creation of small farms and the binding of people to the land is being realized in the most generous manner.
The Reich Hereditary Farm Act is intended to preserve and increase the healthy peasantry; it stipulates that only a respectable person of German blood may be a hereditary farm owner.



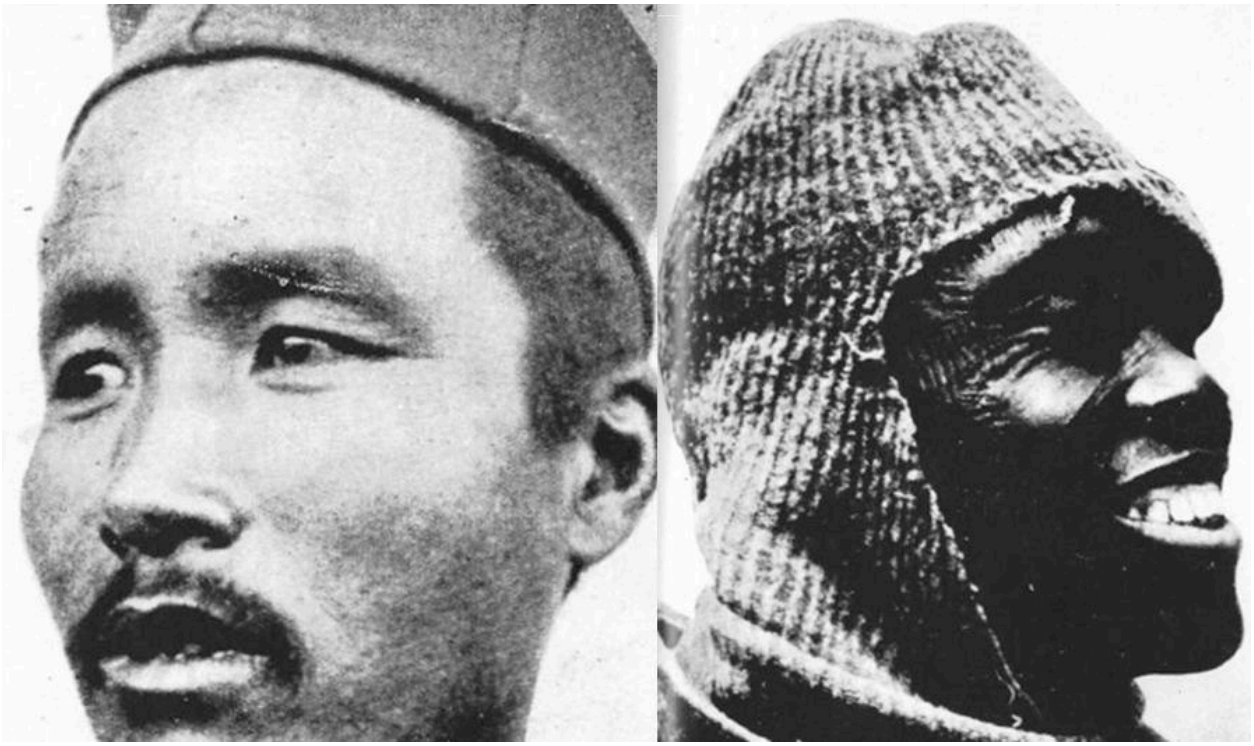
Good blood—an eternal source!



Are they both the same?

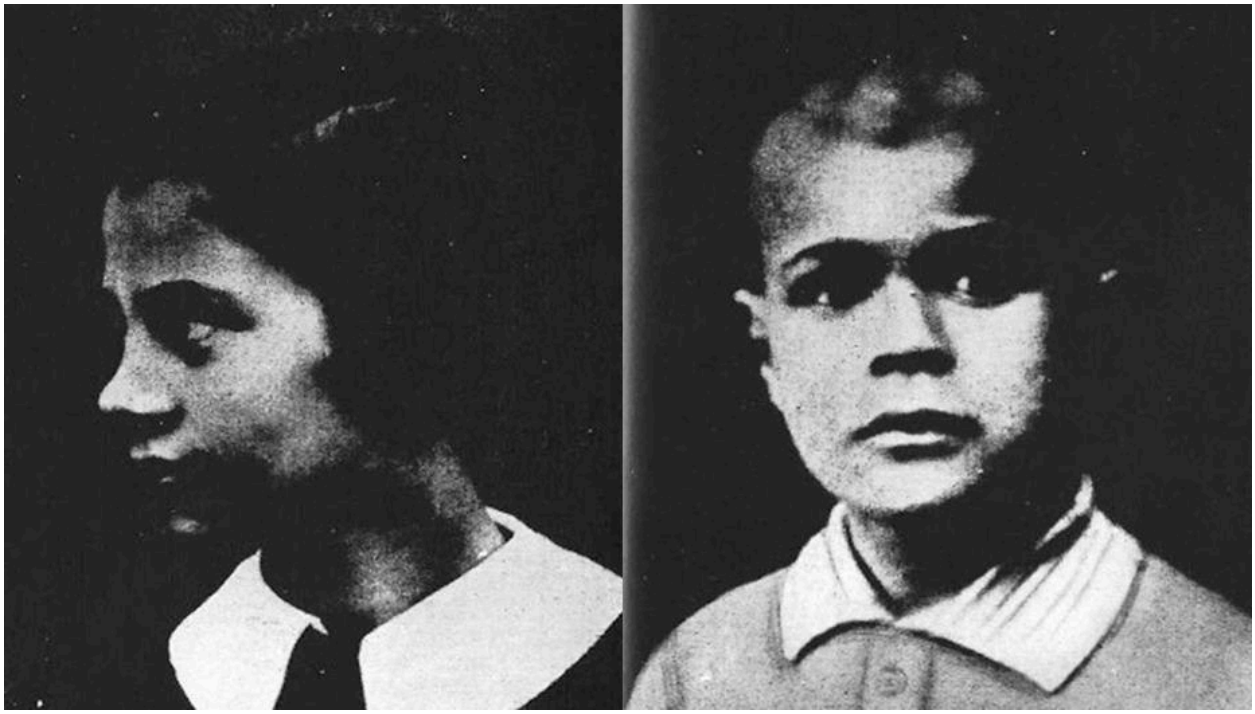


No, and no again - woe to anyone who forgets that!

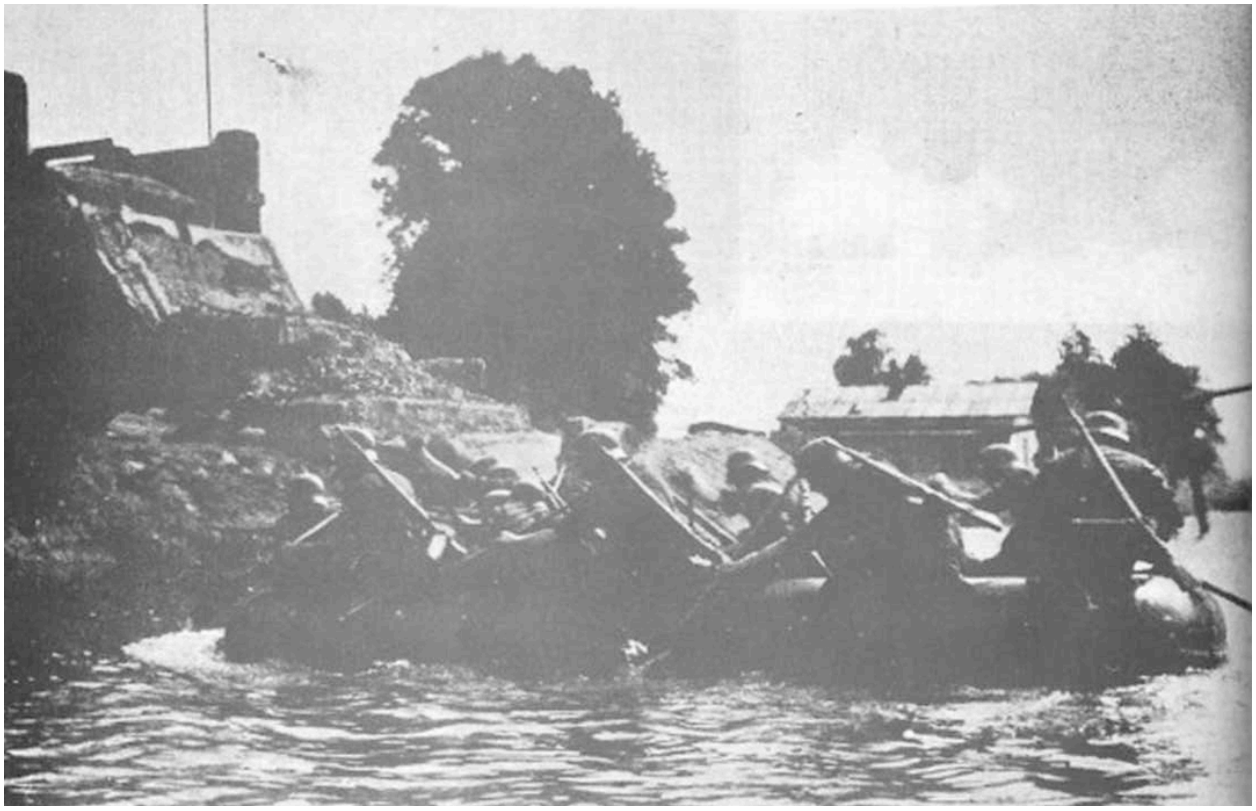


Because these—
—are just a stone's throw away from being humans!

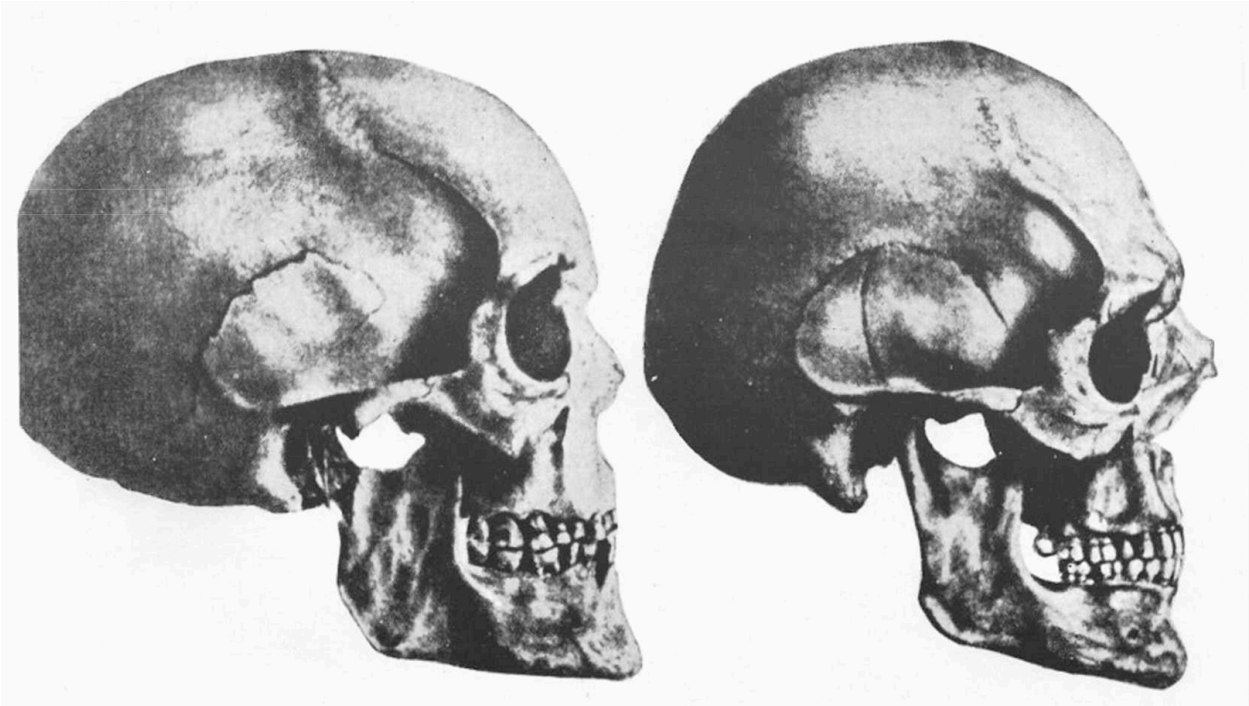
The faces of the “chosen” people!



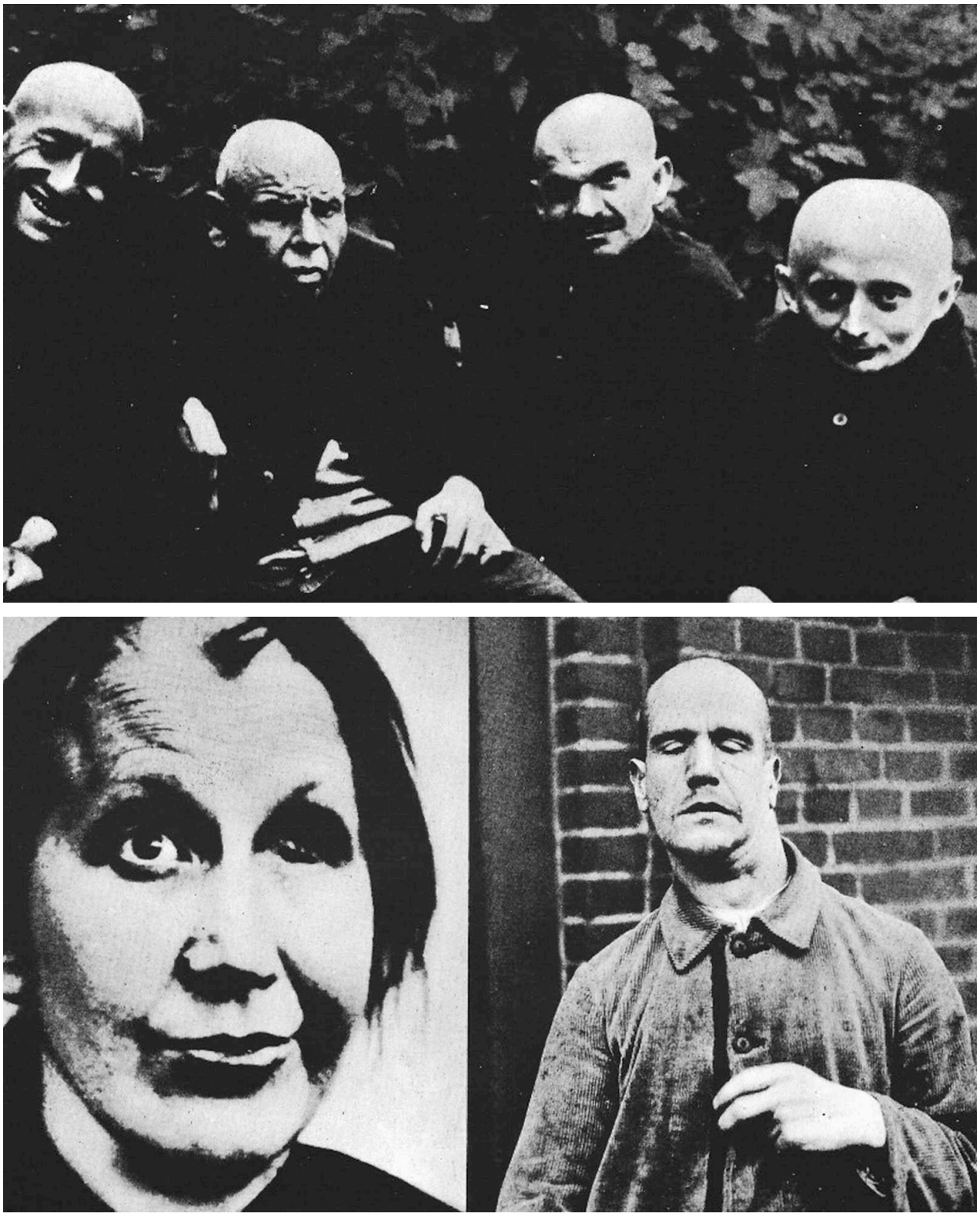
Mongrels, as the Jew promotes them –
they are eternally physically and mentally dysfunctional bastards!



...no obstacle can stop him - always hot on his heels, his goal is to destroy the enemy.

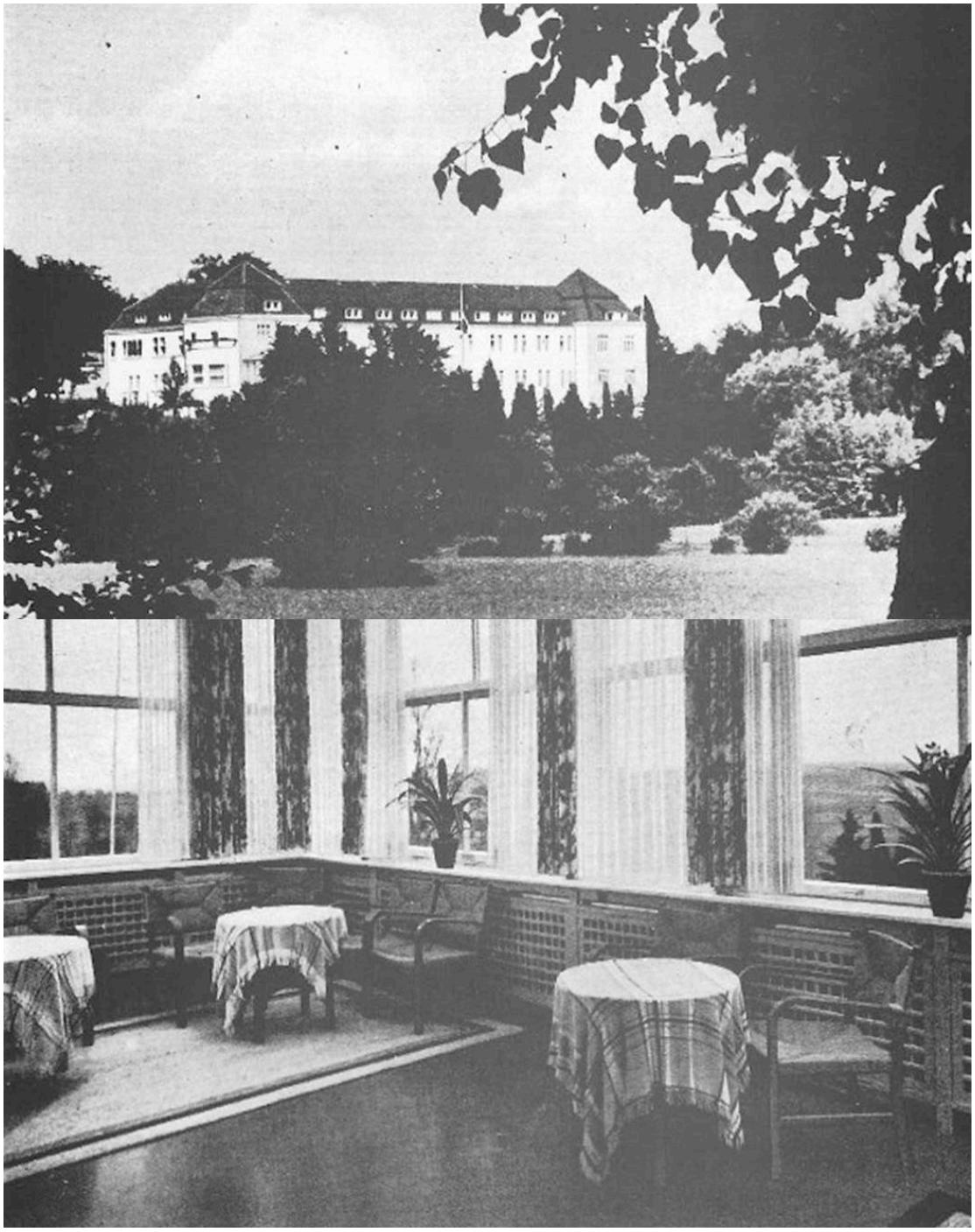


Long and short skulls represent the extremes of skull shape - in between, there are all conceivable variations.



People with hereditary diseases are a heavy burden on the people and the state.

The National Socialist state will prevent people whose lives are not worth living from being born in the future.



The “Lebensborn” homes, which meet all requirements, are located in the most beautiful regions of the Reichsgaue…

The German soldier is the best in the world; his readiness to attack and defend are racially determined traits…

V. The Concept of Blood in the SS

The Schutzstaffel as an Elite Corps of Predominantly Nordic People

Point One of the Reichsführer-SS Order of December 31st, 1931, states:

"The SS is a corps of German people of Nordic character selected according to specific criteria."

The core of nationalism is the concept of race; we have the unshakable belief that blood and heredity alone are decisive for lasting and optimal performance, and thus, we place the idea of selection at the forefront.
The model of selection is the physically and mentally capable individual of Nordic-Germanic character: **we are to be not only an association of the physically best, but also the most loyal and of the highest moral character.**

The clan community—family care—the question of offspring.
Preserving racial value for all future generations naturally requires the involvement of the family and clan.
The life of the individual links him to ancestors and descendants; through the family and clan, the union with the national community is formed.
The individual dies, subject to the laws of nature; it is only through the transmission of his genetic heritage that he becomes a living member of his national community.
We are deeply imbued with this idea - **our people are immortal.**

Our Führer says of the family:

"The destruction of the family would mean the end of all higher humanity... it is the smallest, yet most valuable unit in the structure of the entire state."

The family is the foundation of the Reich, for it begets future generations.
Every national character can only be renewed through the family; drawing from the Germanic-German spirit, we emphasize our concept of the clan.
In close connection with the laws of life, we must take into account the process of procreation through the German family.
The family is a member of the meaningful community of the clan; it is the recognized order for the procreation of the coming generation.

Choice of a Spouse (Engagement and Marriage Orders)

We know: that **the choice of a wife gives us the only opportunity in life to improve the genetic makeup of the next generation; the health or illness, talent or incapacity of our descendants are determined by the choice of spouse made by our ancestors.**

In this decisive step in a man's life, it is not status or wealth, but solely mental and physical fitness that must be the deciding factor; likewise, it is clear that anyone who is certain that he is the bearer of harmful genetic traits must renounce marriage.

The Führer says in *Mein Kampf*:

"There is no freedom to sin at the expense of posterity, and thus of the race."

- p. 278

"What is being neglected on all sides in this area today, the national state must make up for: it must place the race at the center of public life; it must ensure the preservation of racial purity; it must declare the child to be a nation's most precious asset; it must ensure that only those who are healthy have children, and finally it must ensure that there is only one shame: to bring children into this world despite one's own illness and one's own defects..."

- p. 446

In exactly the same way, it is a lack of a sense of responsibility for anyone who, by voluntarily refraining, does not pass on their good genetic material and thereby constricts the flow of life or even causes it to dry up.
Professional achievement alone is by no means the only thing the community demands, for fulfilling one's biological duty is just as important - together, they constitute the German life's work.

The SS man must marry as early as possible, and the mother of his children must be a bearer of valuable blood - through this, his family is, in every respect, an enrichment to the clan and the people.
The Reichsführer-SS, in correct recognition of the shaping of our people's future—to which we must make a major contribution—issued the Engagement and Marriage Order as early as December 31st, 1931 - it reads:

1. The SS is an organization of German men of Nordic descent selected according to specific criteria.
2. In accordance with the National Socialist worldview and in recognition that the future of our people rests on the selection and preservation of racially and genetically sound blood, I hereby introduce marriage authorization effective January 1st, 1932, for all unmarried members of the SS.
3. The desired goal is a genetically sound lineage of the German-Nordic type.
4. Marriage authorization shall be granted or denied solely on the basis of racial and genetic criteria.
5. Every SS member intending to marry must obtain marriage authorization from the Reichsführer-SS.
6. SS members who marry despite the denial of a marriage permit shall be expelled from the SS; they are free to resign.
7. The proper processing of marriage applications is the responsibility of the SS Racial Office.
8. The SS Racial Office maintains the "SS Family Register," in which the families of SS members are entered after the marriage permit has been granted or the application for registration has been approved.
9. The Reichsführer-SS, the head of the SS Race Office, and the officials of this office are bound by their word of honor to maintain confidentiality.

10. The SS is fully aware that with this order it has taken a step of great significance - mockery, scorn, and misunderstanding do not affect us; the future belongs to us!

- The Reichsführer-SS, Heinrich Himmler

From the Reichsführer-SS's speech in 1935:

"Thus have we set out, and, in accordance with immutable laws, we march as a National Socialist, soldierly order of men of Nordic stock and as a sworn community of their clans along the path to a distant future; ***we hope and believe that we will not only to be the grandchildren who fought better, but beyond that, the ancestors of the final generations necessary for the eternal life of the Germanic people."***

This establishes the guidelines for the SS man's choice of spouse; it also lays the foundation for the Schutzstaffel to bear the primary responsibility for the formation of the leading clans of future generations.

Lebensborn — Social Welfare

Population policy based on racial principles secures Germany's future.

To successfully implement these principles, the Schutzstaffel has found a practical solution - on December 12th, 1935, the Reichsführer-SS established the "Lebensborn e.V." association.
"Lebensborn" is an expression of our kinship community; the number of homes, located in the most beautiful parts of the Reich districts, is constantly increasing, and **the "Lebensborn" homes are available to all German expectant mothers who are of high racial and hereditary value**; assistance is provided through both advice and practical support.
The "Lebensborn" association also plays an active role in helping to resolve the problem of children born out of wedlock or before marriage; even if the child's father does not belong to the Schutzstaffel, the genetically sound German mother finds the necessary loving care and support precisely in her hour of greatest need - in this way, **the Schutzstaffel contributes to understanding matters that concern the entire German people, and are a matter of life and death for its future.**

The Law on the Care of Widows and Orphans

This law, enacted by the Reichsführer on November 7th, 1937, is a further step toward the realization of our vision of the clan community.
Action speaks louder than words! The wife and children of a deceased SS comrade will have our protection, our counsel, and our active assistance for the rest of their lives.

The SS and the Shaping of the Destiny of the Nordic Race

History shows us how often the rise and fall of flourishing empires and cultures have unfolded over the course of millennia.
Humanity owes its greatest achievements to the creative power of the Nordic race - whenever the bearers of this civilization declined, decay inevitably set in.

In recent centuries, the process of de-Nordification has taken on ever more pronounced forms.
Is the demise of the Nordic heritage an inevitable fate? Our answer is a resounding - no!

We have identified the roots of de-Nordification, and we have highlighted the dangers that surround us today; the National Socialist state has correctly recognized these dangers, laws have already been enacted to prevent further decay, and measures have also been initiated to educate our entire people in this regard; furthermore, if we truly wish to hold the leadership in the Germanic world, we must take the initiative to provide appropriate guidance to all Germanic peoples.

In place of de-Nordification, a determined process of re-Nordification must take its place; biological insight demands a clear separation of the races.
We are aware of the disadvantages of racial mixing; the extensive colonization effort, through the settlement of Nordic farmers in the East, will form a bulwark against the advance of the Eastern peoples of the Slavic language - here too, the Schutzstaffel has taken the lead in resolving these vital issues, and it will fulfill the tasks assigned to it, in obedience to its laws.

Based on our stance, the understanding and will to promote and strengthen the Nordic race will become the common heritage of all Nordic-Germanic people - **we know the path that leads to ascendancy.**
We men of the Schutzstaffel bear, alongside a sense of responsibility toward ourselves, first and foremost a sense of responsibility toward the people and future generations.

The racial ideal is the core of our worldview - we can already joyfully declare today that the Führer has also won this struggle.
Adolf Hitler has won this struggle, not because he rebelled against the laws of nature, but because he restored them to their rightful place, and is willing to maintain unconditional loyalty to them.
We want to count ourselves among the Führer's best, and our entire devotion and loyalty belong to him and our people - **our strength and our spirit will be decisive and organizing forces for the new racial reconstruction of the Germanic peoples of Europe.**

Summary of Our Demands

1. Take care of your health and, while you are still growing up, practice abstinence—especially regarding addictive substances (alcohol, nicotine) and sexual activity.
2. Marry as early as possible; only then will you be able to fully enjoy familial happiness with your wife.
3. Do not marry a woman of a different race; you are responsible to your people and your descendants for preserving the purity of the blood.
4. Do not marry a woman with hereditary diseases, otherwise you will be to blame for the suffering of your own children and grandchildren.
5. Choose only a completely healthy woman; her clan will reveal the true picture of your future wife's health and character.
6. Your wife should be at least as racially valuable as you.
7. Strive to return yourself and your children to the countryside,
8. Avoid marrying a relative, for unfavorable genetic traits almost always remain hidden from you and then manifest themselves doubly in your children.
9. You must preserve your genetic heritage for your people through as many children as possible - you live on in your children.

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